

To Improve and to Progress are Duties.

The Oread,

OF

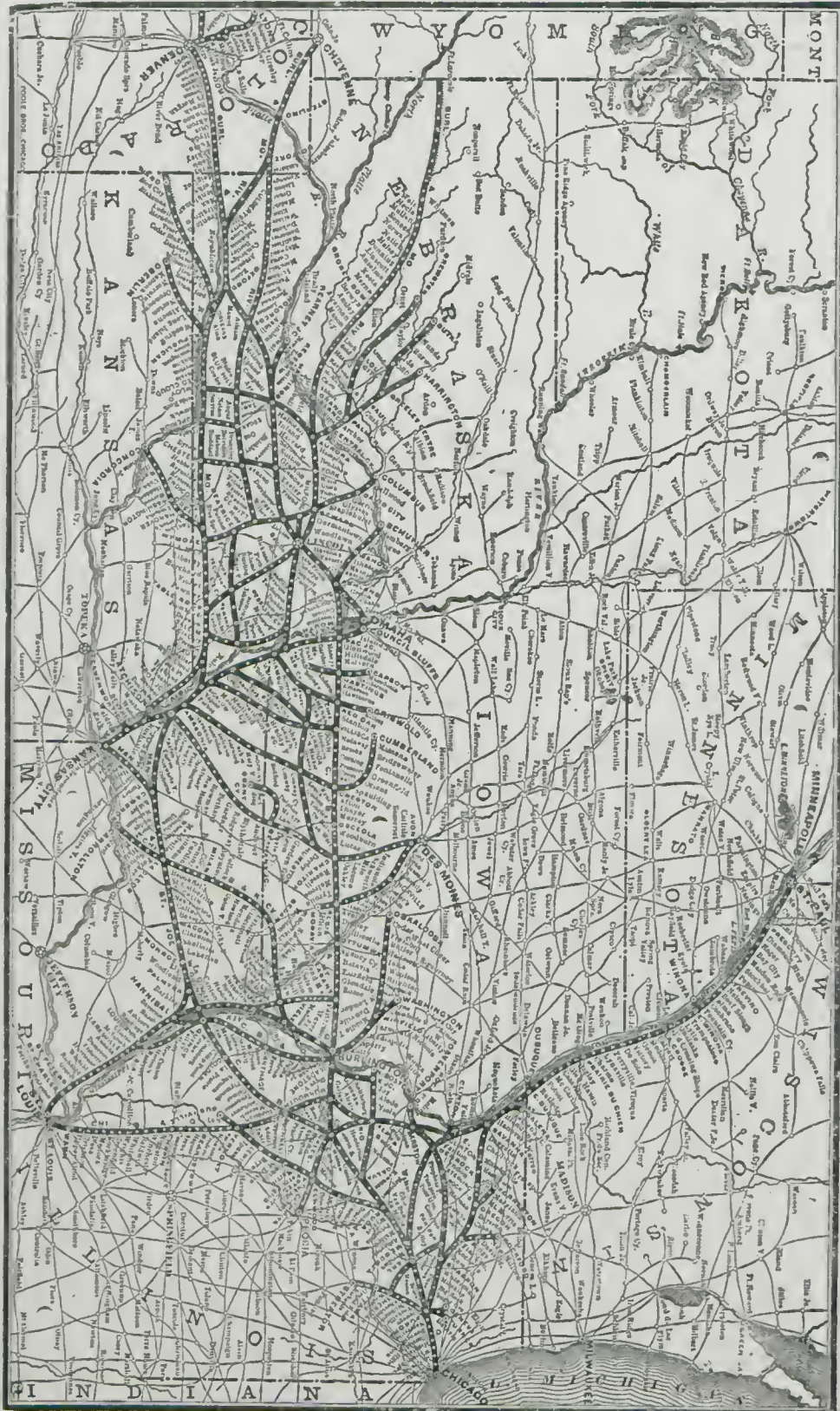


MY LADIES SEMINARY

1880-1881

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THE OREAD OF MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.

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[The following lines were written by a friend of our well-known Miss Martha Powell, Miss Besie Baker, sixteen years of age.]

THE WIND'S SONG.

The wind is singing softly,
Its chorus ever "On,"
With never ceasing rustlings
Forever and anon.

It sings of wooded valleys,
Where babbling brooklets flow;
It sings of rolling prairies,
Where fairest flowerets grow.

The wind and I seem kindred
As in the warm spring night
I sit beside my window
And watch the stars in sight.

Yes, e'en the wind seems lonely,
And I am lonely, too;
And yet the wind sings onward,
The long, long nighttime through.

"Oh, why shouldst thou be songless?
No longer silent be;"
I hear the dear wind whispering,
Saying these words to me.

"Thou hast no time for sadness;
Arise and toiling be;
Forever pressing onward,
The goal thou'lt sometime see.

"Yes, onward, ever onward,
Not for thyself alone;
Think often of thy neighbor,
And make his cause thine own.

"And ever this remember,
That which for him thou dost
Will surely help thee onward;
The time will not be lost.

"For e'en a cup of water
Is not without reward;
If by a true heart prompted,
'Tis given to the Lord."

Was this the soft wind's breathing,
Or did an angel fair
Come to my soul and whisper,
Leaving this message there?

By some good spirit spoken,
The words have reached my heart,
And henceforth shall they ever
Be of my life a part.

EVILS OF AMERICA.

"The days of the nation bear no trace
Of all the sunshine so far foretold."

So writes the poet, and adds a plaintive strain,
"The age is weary with work and gold,
And high hopes wither and memories wane."

We, too, grow sick at heart at the want, vice and crime
in our land to-day, as must each one who will not close his
eyes and steel his nerves. The Creator has given us a
land of plenty; but, like swine scrambling for food, we
trample his gifts in the mire while we tear and rend each
other.

Look with me for a time upon the evils that cast their
dark shadows upon our American civilization. A whole
race has been nearly exterminated by official tyranny and
the undisguised greed of frontiersmen. Under protest
and revolt the Indian has been driven upon his native soil
from the shores of the Atlantic to the wilds of the Rocky
Mountains. There he has halted. He is now confined
to the reservations, stripped of his game. Imprisoned, de-
prived of his means of subsistence, he loses his self-respect.
That the red man has not the strength and virtue of his
former state is due to encroaching civilization. The red
man has no rights which the white man feels bound to
respect. He is cheated, starved, misunderstood and
abused, and consequently dies out. The Indian disap-
pears before the Anglo-Saxon as the Briton disappeared
before the Saxon. But the invaders, instead of utterly
exterminating the natives, left them even in that barbarous
age to assimilate. It has not been proven that the red
man will not assimilate. It requires time and change of
circumstances to bring a race whose civilization is so far
removed from ours to where it may receive our civiliza-
tion. It would be far nobler in America, the foremost of
all nations, to protect rather than to oppress her weak.
The doing of justice does not depend upon the character
of those to whom it is awarded; that is an obligation in-
dependent of all such considerations.

For love of ease and greed of gain a race was left for
two centuries to writhe and groan in the agony of slavery.
With the accursed motive of riveting the shackles for all
the future, a rebellion was begun. As a means of carry-
ing out this diabolical purpose, an attempt was made to
overthrow this blessed Government, and brother's blood
was shed by brother's hand. Its dread consequences are
still visible. One of the greatest problems that confronts
us to-day is the race problem. The question is whether
the black and white will assimilate and rule together, or
whether, hardened under the whips of bondage, a race of

crouching slaves may not become a race of conquerors. Slavery may have done for the negro what the feudal system did for the English race. It took the English more than one generation to prove their superiority to the followers of William the Conqueror. Even to-day there is a formidable army of human beings with white skin and Caucasian features who combine vices and iniquities far exceeding anything Africa has produced. The white man flourishes on the crime committed against the Indian.

"Out of the nettle of disaster the South has plucked the flower of progress." But there are tendencies in our civilization to-day which threaten to bring progress to a halt. That in America, just four centuries old, there should be found the greatest poverty, the sharpest struggle for existence, the most enforced idleness and the deepest vice and crime, shows that natural laws have been ignored.

"Poverty," said Carlyle, "is the hell of which we all are afraid." There are grim hunger and shame, and with them pestilence holds sway. The poverty in all our great cities, as well as throughout our landlorded and mortgaged frontiers, is, year by year, growing more general and terrible by the combination of capital to crush labor. To gratify this lust for gain, the faces of the poor are ground, the widow and the orphan robbed; the moral and spiritual nature is dwarfed; civility is converted into a hollow pretence, patriotism into a sham and religion into hypocrisy. The reward is everything that wealth can give to make life comfortable, while the victims of this avarice are sent to that un pitying abyss that gaps beneath civilized society. But only a part of the evil and misery comes from the devastating influence of these harpicks of our civilization. Much of it is caused by the dregs of European civilization which have been cast upon our soil.

To better their own condition, the older and more crowded countries over the sea have dumped upon our ground their criminals, paupers, and every other undesirable class. Our temple of liberty has been converted into a world's almshouse. Countless numbers of ignorant, brutal men have been unloaded here who will not assimilate and can never become real citizens.

For this reason are the riotous Huns present and the Hungarians, the least desirable of all immigrants. These, fierce, seditious and quarrelsome in their own country, lose none of their characteristics in this. What a formidable class they are, their history in the mining regions of Pennsylvania shows. For the reason that Italy emptied her galley-slaves upon our soil have we the Mafia here, whose first principle is lawlessness and whose purpose is robbery. While colonies distinct in ideas, language and mode of life are planted among us, a menace to peace and safety, and each ready to hail its own sovereign for revenge.

Nine-tenths of all our labor trouble comes from the Europeans who have lived on a mite a day in mines and factories and learned lessons of anarchy from their distress. The comparatively enormous sums they can earn here rouses in them an inordinate desire for gain. They plan incendiary strikes, resort to violence, destroy property, organize for riots, and drive away our peaceable men from their work or drive them into starving wages.

The only difference between anarchy and trusts is in method; they ultimately are alike; both grow by strang-

ling the law; they alike thrive at the expense of the people; the one breeds the other. The anarchist feels justified in violating the law and sinning against God, because he has adopted his theories from the modern trust. The anarchists conspire to crush the wealthy; the trusts conspire to crush the poor; having the power of the almighty dollar behind them, the trusts succeed while the anarchists fail. Neither trusts nor anarchy should find place on American soil.

Thousands of laborers are yearly thrown out of employment by foreign competition. Not only are numberless whites in need of these advantages seized upon by the foreigner, but our colored population is sadly in want of them. A country's duty is to home first. If there is not a stop put to this class of immigration, life will become as hard and cruel here as in the densely crowded countries of Europe. No other nation would tolerate a dumping-ground made of its soil. There is still abundant room for immigrants who will make good, loyal citizens. But the very nature of our constitution demands that the vicious, pauper and criminal element should be excluded. The best principles of all ages and all nations were embodied in it. Our nation was destined to work out the problem of modern civilization for the benefit of all oppressed nations. Our republic should feel a responsibility in working out its destiny.

Our population is growing weaker through the deteriorating influence of immigration from country city-ward. Each census marks a decline in growth of the rural population of the United States as compared with that of the country at large. Every decade the tendency becomes stronger to move from country to city. The country is the place for breeding healthy citizens. The supply of healthy blood to cities and towns is diminished. It is the alluring attractions of city life that are dragging the population downward. When people learn to have more pure and wholesome ideas of living, the tide of migration will recover its balance.

At every corner of our cities stands the saloon with its stream of the water of death flowing to destroy the people. It alike turns the crank of state and feeds crime. The indifference of society makes the case almost hopeless. The people have succumbed so long to this hideous fascination that they are indifferent to the appalling truth. So firmly does the rum power hold fashionable Christianity that it remains dormant while hundreds and thousands of men are led to wretchedness and despair by this seductive ruin. It looks idly upon the young who pour this poison into the bloom of their youth and destroy the foundation of manhood; upon the hearts of wives and mothers breaking over evils they can not resist; upon the disgrace of motherhood and the shame of womanhood; on all the scenes where this fire of hell burns.

What a satire upon our civilization that this republic, upon whose altar our fathers surrendered their fondest hopes and sacrificed their lives for its glorification and its freedom, should fall a prey to greed and selfishness. Even now the foundations of society and state are quivering with pent-up forces that glow underneath. There is cause for alarm so long as the power of the country is placed in the hands of the gin distiller and the publican.

The moral character of the people is shown by the men it chooses for administering the laws; by the moral character of a people we gauge their religion; upon a nation's religion depends its preservation. We build as though we were building for the hour. The ruling motive power of life too often is social position. The natural outgrowth of our social condition is immorality. Woman's fashionable folly and her reckless extravagance, so contrary to the spirit of the women of olden times, has helped to push society of the present into the demoralizing influence that characterizes European cities. We need most of all to get back to more simple living; we need more Puritan earnestness and thoughtfulness. We need more devout Christians. When you who see the truth are willing to follow her, and will bring your influence to bear on those who do not, those noxious plants in our midst will be rooted out. To you who will hear, to you the clarions of battle call.

JULIA HEIL.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Of all England's vast possessions, upon which it is said "the sun never sets," India is the richest. It is favored with every variety of soil and climate from that of the lofty peaks of the Himalayas, clad in eternal snow, to that of low, rich river deltas under a tropical sun. It furnishes in liberal abundance the richest products from its fields, and the choicest fabrics from its looms. In more than the enormous revenue which it annually pays, has India been of benefit to England. It has proven a field of action for men of large mental endowment. Here they have gained wealth, power and fame. For this rich and fertile country, the area of which nearly equals all Europe, less Russia, and with its two hundred and forty millions of people, double the number estimated of all the subjects of the Roman Empire, to be brought into subjection to a small trading company thousands of miles from home, must have required a leader of no mean talent. Such a man was Robert Clive, founder of the British Empire in India.

Lord Clive, being a man of strong passions and tried by great temptations, was guilty of wrong, but, nevertheless, those who will take an impartial view of his career, must admit that England, so rich in heroes, has produced few greater either of soldiers or statesmen. In boyhood idle and unpromising, he was remarkable chiefly for his strong will, his daring and passionate nature. Springing, not from the nobility, but the middle class of society, unaided by fortune or friends, this youth added to his native isle her richest tributary and gained for himself a place among the heroes of the world. At the age of eighteen he landed in that country upon whose fortunes he was destined to work such a change. His first days here were indeed miserable—homesick, poor, disliking his work, cut off from his companions by his haughty shyness, he twice attempted suicide. At the failure of the second attempt he was impressed by the conviction that he was reserved for higher things. That he was born to be a leader was evident when, at twenty-five, unexperienced in military affairs, supported by officers even less experienced, he

planned and carried out one of the most daring exploits in history. Marching through a violent storm, with but five hundred men he captured Arcot, defended by the skillful French, and held this, the Nabob's capitol, for fifty days against thousands of assailants. This was a victory of momentous import, for it was the first check the French had received, and already their shrewd commander had conceived schemes for the establishing of a French empire in India. Victorious everywhere, he was fast accomplishing his design, when Clive, foreseeing the danger, by his daring and promptness thwarts his plans. While the French commander was unequalled for schemes and plots, he was not a soldier. His English antagonist added to his ability to plan, that of action. Who can say that had not England possessed a Clive, the French had not been rulers of India to-day?

A few men have won great victories at an earlier age than twenty-five, but they were kings or princes, surrounded by veteran soldiers and experienced commanders. It is safe to say that no one at his age, with so poor an army, ever won so brilliant victories.

His ability as a soldier was again shown a few years later, when, encamped on the plain of Plassey, his little army of 3,000 faced a foe of 60,000. To contend with an army twenty times as numerous must have tried to the uttermost the courage of an experienced general, and it is not surprising that the heart of this young commander should shrink from the almost impossible struggle. Before him as a prize lay Bengal, the richest province of all India, but he well knew that if the result of a battle was not victory, it was certain death. As the din from the enemy's camp fell upon his ears, for the only time in his life the thought of a retreat came to him, but, after an hour alone with nature, his dauntless courage triumphed, and in the ensuing battle the strict discipline of his 3,000 men, under his efficient leadership, routed the vast but untrained enemy. From this victory, June 23, 1757, dates the beginning of the British Empire in India.

All through his career as a soldier he accomplished by daring what no man would have thought possible. His promptness of action and recklessness of danger took every enemy by surprise. Browning says of him:

"Fear I naturally look for, unless, of all men alive,
I am forced to make exception when I come to Robert Clive."

So great was his fame throughout India that the very name of Clive and his Englishmen would put to flight an army. But notwithstanding the fear which his enemies had of him, his own army were devoted, especially the native soldiers, whose devotion surpassed that of Cæsar's famous Tenth Legion.

Few men possess great talents in more than one direction, but great as was Clive as a soldier, he also made for himself a name as a statesman and reformer. He not only gave England India, but when, weakened by anarchy, it was in danger of being overthrown, he preserved the government which he had founded. In the early days of the British Empire in the East, India was filled with adventurers eager to be rich. The servants of the Company, urged by the love of gain, had forgotten the interests of their employers and their country, and were engaged in amassing fortunes for themselves. The natives were merci-

lessly oppressed. Conspiracies invaded every part of the government. In an extract from a personal letter written by Clive on his arrival in India, he says: "Alas, how is the English name sunk! I could not avoid paying the tribute of a few tears to the departed and lost fame of the British nation—irrecoverably so, I fear. However, I do declare by that great Being who is the searcher of all hearts, and to whom we must be accountable if there be a hereafter, that I am come out with a mind superior to all corruption, and that I am determined to destroy these great and growing evils or perish in the attempt."

The task which he had undertaken was not a small one; he must place himself in opposition to unprincipled men, influenced by that root of all evil, the love of money. He must endanger his own interests, popularity, and even life. On the other hand, under a pretense of destroying the evil, he might have in reality connived at it, joined with the adventurers and trebled his own fortune. But he held unwaveringly to his purpose, and by vigorous measures again brought the government into peace and order. It was this reform which he wrought in India that he considered the best work of his life. It is hard to realize how difficult a struggle it was for a man of Clive's nature. It was a battle far harder than that of Plassey, as he had to contend not only with the selfish desires of others, but his own also.

But notwithstanding the noble qualities which he possessed, and the good deeds which he had done, there were preceding acts of his life which ever cast a reproach upon his name. Great as were his virtues and talents, his faults were in comparison with them. Naturally he was frank, open in enmity, sincere in friendship. With Englishmen always honorable, but in dealing with a people devoid of honor as were the Indian natives, he descended to their level and became an Indian intriguer. The depth to which he could descend is shown by his double dealing with a native merchant, whom he not only deceived by means of a false treaty, but added to this, forgery. So great was the effect of his treachery that his victim's reason fled, but, sad as was this result, it was far sadder that Clive, a man of so great ability, should sink so low. He evidently thought that honesty with such a treacherous people would be folly, but that "honesty is the best policy" is true even in India, as has been shown in later years by the English, who, by their upright dealings, have won the confidence of the people.

In the early part of his career he was accused of avarice. It is true that he acquired a large fortune in India, but when it is considered that the wealth of that rich country was laid at the feet of its conqueror, and that princes were vying with each other to purchase his favor, it is remarkable that he took comparatively so little, and by his determined resistance to avarice in his reform in India in later years, he retrieved his reputation. Selfish he was not, for he used his wealth liberally, not only in aiding his family, but his friends, as was shown by his generously sharing his good fortune with his former commander, Major Lawrence, in his old age and poverty.

Many honors were conferred upon him by his native country, not, perhaps, equal to his services, yet great when compared with his former position. But in the latter

part of his life, forces were at work to undermine his reputation. The many adventurers, whose hopes of wealth he had destroyed, together with others jealous of his fame and fortune, united against him. Every evil deed of his life was brought to light, and many good thus given an evil interpretation. People, personally unacquainted, thought of him almost as a fiend, and he was universally hated by his countrymen. Parliament took up the matter, and in his trial Clive vindicated himself in a speech indicating so much ability that even the noted Pitt said of it that he had "never heard a better." In this speech he spoke of his last visit to India, and so ably did he defend himself, that his enemies afterward confined their attacks to his earlier life. A committee, appointed to examine his work in India, reported that he had done some wrong, but also had displayed great virtues and talents, and rendered eminent service to his country and the people of India. This censure, slight though it was, together with the enmity of his countrymen, embittered the remainder of his life. This strong man, with all his brilliant talents, who had stood as a leader among his fellow-men, both in war and peace, with his never-yielding will and indomitable courage, becomes a slave to opium. The strong mind sinks into melancholy and he dies by his own hand. Browning compares him to an impervious castle—"Besieged, it does not yield, but after the battle is over, rains invade, and grass o'ergrows, and it falls to ruin." Thus Clive stood through the severe trials and dangers of his eventful life, but, after his active work is over, falls a prey to his own habits and passions.

His contemporaries dwelt upon his faults and judged him harshly, but posterity in viewing his career will overlook the evil, small in comparison with the services rendered, and will class Lord Clive as eminent as a statesman and reformer, and one of the greatest soldiers England ever produced.

DELANA E. BAILEY.

A GLIMPSE OF THE SOCIAL OUTLOOK.

BY HANNAH L. NICHOLS, M.D.

This "glimpse" is only a one-eyed one, but we will endeavor to make that eye single to advancement along this line.

A few years ago social questions were discussed from an aristocratic standpoint only. To-day they attract more attention from a democratic view, but discussion upon either or both sides will accomplish very little unless it seek out plans which may lead to co-operation of aristocrat and democrat in solving the vexing problems. At no time within the range of history have so many human souls been stirred to their very depths in this great wave of unrest as now. To be sure, there is a vast deal of energy wasted, for we have not yet attained plans by which to get the necessary co-operation.

Terms have not yet been named through which the leaders in these great movements may work in harmony. There is no doubt that many of these leaders have the *real* good of their followers at heart, but I fear that many a switch has been wrongly turned, and many a train sidetracked at the *financial* station, which is a long way this side of the head and heart offices.

We find this spirit of unrest in all phases of life, not only in the social sphere, but in the religious, the political, the moral, the mental, the intellectual and the physical.

Whence comes this great feeling of revolt? It is not *altogether* imported. Why are not our people content to take things as they *are*, and be satisfied? For instance, why have the working women of Massachusetts' factory towns found it necessary to organize before they can raise their standard of living? Because they are slowly being ground down to a life where comfort must be bought at the price of honor. They have already reached a stage where one-fourth of all those committed to the State's Reformatory are under twenty-one years of age, while seventy-one per cent. of all are under thirty-one years. Individually they are almost powerless to alter the existing conditions. They are trying organization as a means by which to enforce their claims. To be sure, intemperance is a very great factor in this condition of affairs; many of the individuals would not help themselves if they could, but this is not true of a majority of the girls. They would grasp a better life if they but had an opportunity. Their lives at home are full of unhappiness, of poverty, of liquor fumes, of filth, immorality and discord.

When Massachusetts' State Reformatory for women was first established, it was customary, on account of the crowded condition of the city jails, to send the thirty and sixty days' women to the Reformatory. Those who had nursing babes brought them with them. These women were not as carefully searched at first as after the officers had had further experience. The resident physician grew to wonder why the infants were so naturally quiet. At last, by careful watching, it was discovered that the women made a practice of smuggling a flask of liquor into the institution for the express purpose of keeping the children quiet—drunk. Can we then wonder that intemperance enters so largely into the lives of these people?

As soon as these children leave actual infancy they are pushed out into evil thoughts, evil ways and evil places. Would it not be almost miraculous if every element of their later lives is not wrong? Is it any wonder that the mental, moral and social standing of these boys and girls is what it is? We send missionaries abroad, but we have barbarity at home.

Many noble men and women are striving to turn this great tide of evil; many great fortunes have been devoted to this work. Still the evil sweeps on with almost no sign of abatement. Yet we may say with true feeling, what might have been our condition had not all this home work been done? For truly it is the *home* that must be reached. It has been said that individual thinking and education of the working people are the greatest elements in the cause of these uprisings, and that further individuality and higher education is the help for them.

Miss Willard says: "My eyes are not riveted on the slums, but on the heights." Still, we must dip down to the slums if we would take with us all that may be carried to the height, never losing sight, however, of the altitude.

If the children under these evil influences can be reached and taken from the surroundings of their birth, and educated as the children of our republic should be,

we may hope for their redemption. Make the home pure and you make the nation pure, and our one great hope of this is through education.

Alice Freeman Palmer, who, when she was at its head, did so much for Wellesley, says that this year there are forty thousand women in the colleges of America. These schools furnish training not only of an intellectual order, but of moral and spiritual nature; for any system which, nowadays, ignores the latter, is to be itself ignored. Then, what may we reasonably hope for from these forty thousand?

Statistics for the past few years show that a majority of college-educated women enter homes of their own (despite all the hue and cry to the contrary). Among these we look for a great stride forward and upward toward *pure* homes. Of the remainder, may we not say that nearly all are engaged in this work of bettering those around us? All are teachers in one way or another, and have we not every reason to look for good and truth only from those who have received the good and the true?

One of the speakers before the National Educational Association last July said: "Fellow teachers, I want first of all to tell you that your indirect influence is the greatest power you have."

I wonder if those of us who are not engaged in the special work of teaching realize how much of truth that holds for us! When, in what way and how far each one of us is a teacher we never know, and the women of America are taking more and more positions where these unseen influences go out.

It has been said that at the close of the nineteenth century there will be more college-educated women than men; whether this be true or not, the circumstances which called forth the remark are such as force us to conclude that woman begins to realize that *she* has a work to do, and that it can not be done successfully without the help of an education. Every year we find more and more women among the number of those reaching out after the less fortunate; every year we find more and more trying to aid their sin-bound sisters.

So we look to our sisters for a full share in the lifting of the burden of distress and sin among our women. With what grateful hearts it is, then, that we see young, fresh minds entering upon their life-work fortified with a good, solid training from any of the higher institutions of learning. Still, like Alexander, we sigh for more, for it seems that, however many there are striving for the better ways of life, there are not yet enough, or rather there are still so many who do not seem to realize the great need of it. Then, let us urge higher education, not only for its own sake, but for the sake of the good we may do with it, and for the sake of those who now know little or nothing of it, "reaching forth unto those things which are before, and pressing toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God."

Fruit is very abundant on the grounds and farms of the Seminary this season. Strawberries and cherries have been canned in liberal quantities, the latter limited only by the ability to take care of the generous quantity supplied by the trees.

EXTRACTS FROM ESSAYS.

"ILLINOIS MEN," by Franc Coleman:

Well may Illinois be proud of the eminent men she has given to the country. Since the time she became a State where in all this great Union can be found her equal? In the patriotic sisterhood, she is second to none. Of the great men she has given, most have sprung from a condition of hard-working, pinching poverty. Frugality, self-reliance and industry have been the lessons of their early days. It has been held that hardships, poverty, obstacles and difficulties of all kinds, in early years, only develop and bring out the heroic qualities of a young, manly spirit and in reality assist in making it great, strong and wise, if it ever becomes such. The story of many lives seems to show this truth. On the pages of history we find written the names of many of these great, strong and wise ones, who, at the time of the country's need, did honor to the "Prairie State." Among these is that of John A. Logan, whose shout has many a time "steadied the wavering column" and who nobly sustained the honor of his State and his own fame through those trying months of exposure and battle. He was the people's favorite, and their love for him as a man was only equaled by their confidence in him as a leader. * * * He never hesitated to place himself where danger was greatest or leadership most needed. Should the country call again, may Illinois send to the front leaders strong, valiant and loyal as John A. Logan. * * *

Prominent among the many distinguished names of Illinois is that of Ulysses S. Grant. As a soldier his chief characteristic was action. It was not Grant's nature to express himself in any other way than by his deeds. Whatever he did was with all his might, and having begun a work he held to it till the object was accomplished, though it took "all summer." * * *

Abraham Lincoln raised himself by the force of native gifts of heart and brain and by the culture and power obtained by his own will and industry. The careful and diligent reading of a few books he was able to obtain, did much to form a character which for simplicity, earnestness, truthfulness and purity has never been surpassed among the historic personages of the world. He was simple, unaffected and true, but his kindness was unquestionably the rarest and the most wonderful of all his traits.

My sisters, to-night, find in the history of other nations their most impressive records of character, and search for an ideal republic under Italian skies, but I ask you to honor lives worthy to be honored in our own State and country, and remind you that these have helped to make possible the continuation of the life of the greatest republic upon which the sun ever shone. If the evils of America are presented in dark coloring, I would have you call to mind the patriotic earnestness of a quarter of a century past and think of the self-sacrificing loyalty that then met the threatened danger of our national life. So remembering and so thinking, I would have you believe that there are, and will be, within our own borders, the strong and the earnest in the war against evil, who will ultimately lead to a triumph of the good.

"SAN MARINO," by Mabel Richardson:

Republics have lived and died, but among the states that have steadily maintained an existence is the mountain republic of San Marino. Its early development is shrouded in the mists of prehistoric time. It had a legendary life before Rome was known or Florence thought of; when Naples was a barren shore and Venice a bank of mud. * * *

The Popes in the thirteenth century behaved with scrupulous moderation towards their independent neighbors, and in the seventeenth century entered into formal treaties of alliance. In the much decried eighteenth century, the age whose reputation is one of worldliness and insincerity, all Europe applauded the gallant little state. The republican general, Napoleon, after his victory at Arcola, was astonished to find a republic which so agreeably coincided with his own principles, and in his imperial days rendered the state a kind and thoughtful aid. At the readjustment of Italy, San Marino would have been included in the new Italian kingdom had not Napoleon said, "We really must keep it as a republican specimen." Thus it has remained, century after century, resisting all negotiations and refusing all alluring syndicates. * * *

The love the people possess for their country and the great honor it is deemed to render her service is considered by them more than a recompense for the small salary paid for official labor. San Marino first, self afterwards, is the principle taught from childhood. * * *

The influence of San Marino has helped, though perhaps in a limited degree, to develop the spirit of republicanism in Europe, the spirit which is slowly but steadily progressing, and is to be, we believe, the foundation of all governments.

Despots may well tremble as they observe the trend of public sentiment, and a tyrannical czar realizes that he wears by uneasy sufferance his imperial crown. * * *

We are loyal daughters of America, and are proud of the place and influence of our nation among others of the world. With grateful hearts we send greetings to our sister republics of the south and over the sea, not failing to include, in our patriotic sympathy, the brave little state of San Marino.

"THE RELATION OF CHARACTER TO LEADERSHIP," by Etta Pfeiffer:

The history of the world is said to be the history of individuals. The lives of great men have been transfused in the life of their country and remain living in the character of that country. Every land has her great leaders, and their thoughts and deeds come to us as legacies. Now, what power did these men possess? We answer, the great motive force of the world is character. Only character embodied in thought and deed comes to us from the past and will ever live. It stands far above wealth, above intellectual acquirements. Wealth may give power for a time, but character endures. Certainly it was not the wealth of Martin Luther that brought about the great reform, for that he never possessed. His life from youth was a struggle against poverty, but this only helped to develop the power which afterward enabled him to find his way out of the black wretchedness of fasts, vigils and mass work of a monastery. * * * Luther, with his

strong courage and noble character, feared not to encounter the Diet of Worms. He had seen the light, he had told others; now, in the face of danger, he would not deny the truth. Here, before all the princes of the empire, a monk, a peasant's son, one against thousands who were bent upon his destruction, he declared the truth. Luther was a poor man. He left behind him no ready money, no treasure of coin of any description. But his very words lived and became a part of the life of his country and still live in the character of Germany. * * *

Talent and genius are often found in the world, but genius alone never gained a country's freedom; talent alone could not form and firmly establish the government of a country where liberty has just been gained and men are exulting over a new treasure, dangerous because so precious. Genius wins our admiration, but character secures our respect. When struggling in a great cause, our leader must be one who has not only intellectual power, but courage, patience, self-control, disinterestedness.

Cromwell, a quiet farmer who no occasion for speaking and writing until his country called him, what did they see in him that had the making of a hero king? Infinite talent, unbounded courage? More. The military prodigy of France had no superior, if, indeed, a peer in these, but who would ever dream that the selfish insincerity of this brilliant genius could have stirred the English people to lay their hands on the hollow and the untrue? It needed a great soul, no less than that of the Puritan Cromwell willing to prostrate itself before the Highest, the Giver of all light.

That there were more brilliant minds than Washington's can not be disputed. Only a man of great patriotism, intrepid bravery, indomitable courage, could take an army from its infancy and lead it on through a long and desperate struggle, when devotion to a new cause was treason to an old, when dark clouds of disaster hovered over and hope itself had almost fled. Then, when peace was gained, the refusal of a crown from the country for which he had risked his life spoke eloquently of the dignity of the character of George Washington. * * *

My honor, my glory, instead of my country's honor and glory, was Napoleon's motto, and Napoleon, great in so many respects, fell because of his poverty of soul. * * *

Ambition for self raises men into prominence, but the heights are slippery and ambition can not secure a strong foothold. Beaconsfield rose to this height, but no cause was there to sustain him, and he "paid the penalty of his character." Parnell, to save his own personal position, makes no account of truth-telling and honesty, and has sacrificed the cause of Home Rule. * * *

Really great men are those to whom duty ever stands first. Its great sustaining power upholds them. It was Wellington's watchword, and to him is lasting honor. "He was moderate, resolute, a common good in himself; of amplest influence, yet clearest of ambition's crime." * * *

America has been rich in men of sterling worth. Under firm, courageous leaders, liberty was secured and the Union preserved. Loyal statesmen framed her laws, and a patriotic Webster and Sumner's incarnate conscience guarded her interests. If America is to be the light of the nations, as she may well be, her people, the governors of

the republic, must continue to remember that the essential element of leadership, the very pedestal of greatness, is character.

FLORIDA AGAIN.

Our Principal, who has spent eight successive winters in Florida, is naturally often inquired of regarding the State, its climate, its products, etc. To answer in a measure the many letters on the subject, it is suggested that we give place in THE OREAD to the following article, clipped from the *Florida Times-Union*, published at Jacksonville, Fla.:

Helen Harcourt's Weekly Talks on Domestic Topics

THE VALUE OF AN ORANGE GROVE.

Truly do we believe that everybody and his "aunts and cousins by the dozens" is coming to Florida to win them a home in our golden climate. By and by there will not be standing-room on the land, and then we shall have the old times of the lake-dwellers imported into these modern days. Ah, well, it will not be for a year or two yet, so we need not at once shut the door in the face of anxious inquirers.

There are "lots and lots" of people about to flee for refuge from the icy North to our genial Florida. "Heaps on 'em," as Our Home Circle knows right well. For the letters that come to us are named legion, and they come from the North, South, East and West, from far-away England and Scotland, and from Germany, too. And they tell more than the fame our beautiful Florida has so justly won. They tell also, in unmistakable accents, of the wide travels of the "great and good" *Times-Union*. Because these inquirers have read Our Home Circle, and Our Home Circle always does, in the kindness of its heart, carry the *Times-Union* along with it on its travels.

Now, here is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving, and as it deals with a phase of the subject of vital import to the prospective settler, we propose to answer it as best we may. That may not be very satisfactorily, because one of its leading questions is much on the order of that famous one which refers to a piece of chalk: "I say, Johnny, how big is a piece of chalk?"

"I am thinking quite seriously of removing to Florida, and desiring, like many others, to possess an orange grove, would like, before turning my face southward, to obtain all the information I can in regard to costs, etc. Now, will the Home Circle kindly enlighten me as to the value, per acre (in a fairly good locality), of a bearing, budded orange grove; also of a budded grove, well started, but not yet bearing, and how long from planting before it comes into bearing? I would also like to know if September would be too early in the season to come to Florida? If the wise Home Circle will kindly answer through its columns, it will greatly oblige an expectant Florida settler. W. T. S."

Now, we do not like to "blow our own trumpet"; we like to hear it, of course, but we prefer other folks to "toot" on it. At the same time, it seems in place just here to say that each and every one of these queries, and many others, are answered much more fully than it is possible to do in these columns, in our own books, "Florida Fruits and How to Raise Them," and "Home Life in Florida," which will be sent postpaid by the publishers, John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., on receipt of \$1.25 each. In these books we have endeavored to embody all that is of import to the Florida settler and fruit-grower. Here, in this limited space, it is possible only to touch upon the subjects there treated of in detail.

And now let us tackle the conundrum asked by our Northern correspondent, because it is very much of that nature. It is pretty much "guess work," when we come to set down in figures the "value per acre, in a fairly good locality, of a bearing, budded orange grove," or of "a budded grove, well started, but not yet bearing."

Groves and localities and prices vary so much from season to season according to circumstances, that it is impossible to give any fixed valuation for which a bearing grove can be purchased per acre. The hard necessities of their owners sometimes compel their sale at a bitter sacrifice, and then the purchaser gets the benefit of all the years of toil and patience that have been expended upon it. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Again, the price of a grove, whether bearing or not, is governed, like all other business operations, by the law of supply and demand. The pleasanter the location, the nearer to transportation and social facilities, the more valuable the grove and the higher the price.

There are, however, some general rules that will serve as guides in valuation, though, as we have seen, they are subject to many modifications. While the prices asked, as a general thing, for a bearing grove usually seem high to the purchaser, who is a novice in orange culture and can not realize the full and constantly increasing value of the property he seeks to possess, yet the latter may safely buy on a basis of \$100 to the tree, if the tree is in full bearing. Ten thousand dollars is not a high price for one hundred full-bearing trees, and if the location is healthy and near to transportation, such a grove is usually worth much more than this in actual cash returns and home advantages.

There is not only a rapid increase in value from the age and increasing yield of the trees, but the land itself becomes more valuable year by year from the mere influx of settlers, even independent of the crops that may be raised on it. Now, this valuation of a tree at \$100 may seem to the uninitiated in orange values as fictitious value. But here are the figures in the case.

"A tree in full bearing is one that bears not less than one thousand oranges. One thousand oranges at one cent each (they usually bring more than this) represents an income of ten dollars. This ten dollars represents a principal, which at Florida's legal of eight per cent., is \$125. Is, then, the valuation at \$100 an extravagant one? Not only this, but as the tree increases in age it also increases in bearing capacity, even up to nine, ten and fifteen thousand oranges. So you see that an orange grove is a splendid investment, whether for the investor or for."

It would be well for intending purchasers to consider the above statements when they feel inclined to cry out against the "high prices asked for groves," and also to remember the years of toil and care and perseverance that have been spent in making the grove during the long, weary march from seed to orange again. In buying an orange grove one buys an increasing annuity. Don't forget that.

As to the value of a young grove, budded trees, well started, it is not possible to give an estimate as it all depends on locality, demand, the needs of the seller, and similar circumstances.

As to September being too early to come to Florida, we can only say that, in our observation and experience, one month of the year is as safe as another.

Our own family settled here in June, and while we had cases of fever regularly every spring and fall in our Northern home, we have not had a single case in our sixteen years of residence in Florida. Facts speak volumes. — 1891 *Times-Union*.

Referring to what Helen Harcourt says of "fictitious values," we are constrained to add an item or two from our own knowledge of facts, indisputable evidence of which we have at command.

The "home place" of our Principal, at De Land, Fla., is an orange grove, fifteen years old. The fruit of this grove has the past four years successively been in demand, on the tree, at \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.70 and \$1.60 per box. The crop averaging from year to year from two, three and four hundred boxes per acre, up to the last season, in which it averaged five hundred and fifty boxes per acre, which commanded an offer of \$1.60 per box, on the tree, which would give a net return of \$880 per acre. With sixty-five trees to the acre, this gives an average of a net

return of over \$13.50 per tree, or over thirteen per cent. on an investment of \$100 per tree. With such facts, why should we call such a valuation, of \$100 per tree, "fictitious"? Keep in mind that this grove is yet far from being in "full bearing." When these trees shall have attained their majority—in six years more—what may we not expect from them!

Again—we have before us a letter bearing date of July 4, 1891, from an intelligent grove manager of many years' experience in Florida, to whom our Principal had written for an estimate of the value of certain grove property. As the gentleman was *entirely disinterested*, it is reasonable to suppose his answer was unbiased. We quote from his letter. "This is the hardest question I ever tried to answer, and I would, if I dare, say 'not prepared.'—You know so many things enter into this question of values that I feel that after all it is only guess work. Really, the only basis of value is the return on investment; for instance, you have eight hundred trees on your No. 10 grove. Two boxes to the tree, @ \$1.50 per box, gives ten per cent. on \$24,000, but I dare not put that figure. But suppose I put it at \$10,000, giving \$1,000 interest, \$600 for care and fertilizing, thus taking \$1,600 off the \$2,400—I leave \$800 for emergencies or a sinking fund!—Please ask me an easier question. My head is not able to solve it any better—I have not studied it long enough yet."

Speaking of Florida, the *Savannah News* says:

A State that can produce annually \$30,000 worth of honey, \$40,000 worth of strawberries, \$40,000 worth of hogs, \$30,000 worth of sheep, \$350,000 worth of beef, \$750,000 worth of sponges, \$350,000 worth of fish and oysters, \$3,500,000 worth of oranges, lemons, limes and pine apples, \$65,000 worth of sugar and molasses, \$200,000 worth of rice, \$500,000 worth of cedar, \$4,000,000 worth of cotton, and thousands of dollars worth of other things, can very well afford to have its praise sounded.

"BLACK BEAUTY." The Autobiography of a Horse

BY ANNA SEWELL.

The School Committee of Boston, by unanimous vote on June 24th, adopted "BLACK BEAUTY" as supplementary reading in all the Boston Grammar Schools.

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Wail of the Editors.

BY ETTA PFEIFFER.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through the halls the editors passed;
Three maids who bore from day to night,
The thought that would never go out of sight—
That paper.

Their brows were sad; their eyes beneath
Drooped as flowers in a faded wreath;
And like the knell of fate there rung
The accents of that oft heard tongue—
That paper.

In happy rooms they saw the light
Of kerosene lamps gleam warm and bright;
For them the spectral taper shone.
And from their lips escaped a groan—
That paper!

"What shall we have?" one of them said;
"What will be interesting when read?
There are poems and stories and market reports"—
"But who's to write them?" another retorts.
Oh, that paper!

"Do put it away," one maiden cried,
And paper and pencil were thrown aside.
A tear stood in each downcast eye,
But still they murmured with a sigh—
That paper.

What could be done? Time would not wait
For these poor maidens disconsolate.
The time was at hand and type must be set,
Though when it might be was not known as yet—
That paper.

At last to a friend they made known their woe,
And up to the office that friend did go;
She helped them out with her ideas clear,
And cheered these three little maidens drear—
(Concerning) That paper.

Then in the lamp-light's yellow glow
These three editors to work did go;
Gloom was scattered and eyes grew bright,
Shadows passed. "The Electric Light"—
(Was) That paper.

(From *The Electric Light* of the Oread Society.)

"TAKING UP A CLAIM."

At the request of the Reunion Committee, Mrs. Jennie Mackay Coleman sent a letter to be read at the meeting of former students, June 9, giving an account of her varied experiences in "taking up a claim."

"Jennie Mackay" was known to many of the Seminary, and not a few have been at her father's home, Mr. John Mackay's, a few miles from Mt. Carroll, and enjoyed the real Scotch hospitality that is always extended there to visitors.

Miss Mackay, as she expresses it, used all her "land rights while West" and August 20, 1890, used her "last right as a single woman" and became Mrs. Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Coleman, with others, are in charge of the Wilder Farm College and Business Institution, situated at Wilder, Minn.

We have space for extracts only from Mrs. Coleman's letter:

"I must confess, as the time approached for my departure, my zeal and enthusiasm lagged, somewhat, but my ancestral blood showed signs of life and I was inspired to action. April 23, 1886, I left home to try my fortune with the surging crowd in the far West. Before I crossed the Mississippi River rain fell in torrents, adding more and more to my now melancholy frame of mind.

"Homesick! that is a mild term to apply to my feelings, as the long, dreary night passed away. Morning dawned, but no brighter; as we journeyed farther West, in-

stead of rain falling, snow was flying—yes, it actually flew—and I feel safe in saying it never lit until it got to the Missouri River. Ah! this warm summer day I can feel the chills as they chased one another through my body, all that day. Half-past three Friday morning found me at my nearest railroad destination, fifty miles from Nonpareil, Neb. To this place a stage ran twice a week. I was told the stage would start at eight o'clock. Five hours to wait in a dingy hotel! At the appointed hour, the rickety old stage rumbled up to the door. Myself, one other traveler, the driver and baggage constituted our party for this fifty-mile ride. After riding several miles, I noticed one of the horses was lame—his limping was simply painful; I thought he must drop at every step, which event would add more to my misery. * * * The last twenty-five miles were considerably shorter, we having left the lame horse and gotten one the driver called 'Dad.' This was my first impression of a prairie country: miles and miles of land, not a tree or a shrub to be seen, nothing save a black object, indiscernible in the distance, which, upon nearing, proved to be a genuine sod house. At first this amused and delighted me, but I soon wearied and longed for home and trees. * * *

"The first week was spent in looking up a claim. I rode thirty miles one day, over the roughest of prairie, never even saw a road, excepting the old Sidney trail. While driving along we suddenly came to a stove-pipe, sticking above ground, and driving a little farther saw a stair leading down to a door. I was told this was a 'dug out.' Presently a woman came to the door, and upon answering our inquiries, it was decided I should remain there until my cousin drove farther. The woman looked up and said, 'Jist come down if ye ken.' I went down, so great was my curiosity to see inside. The room was 10x10. Two families were living there—household goods, everything. In one of the windows an old hen was hatching. They informed me only one family belonged there, the other was a friend's whose house was not finished. I did not take a claim in that section, but went farther south, where I found one to suit me.

"A young man had abandoned the claim some four months before—on account of 'lonesomeness'—sold out, and went away. I sent filing papers for preëmption, in order to file on a claim. One must be twenty-one, single, or head of a family. A woman loses all her rights to file on land when she marries; unless she can give proof that she is the head of the family.

"Now came a time to try 'my soul'—a man's had been tried and found wanting. Here I was, located on my claim, not a house in sight, not a tree, or even a shrub. I busied myself until late, dreading the night. That first night! I wish it might be forever blotted out of my memory. The oppressive stillness almost stifled me. I realized for the first time what I had gotten into. Here I was, two miles from a living soul, perfectly alone in a shanty, anywhere between the siding of which I could see the stars. I slept but little, and was glad when I saw the first ray of dawn, and delighted when I could rise, dress and go out of doors.

"I was beginning to halt between two opinions, whether it were better to pack my grip and leave the country, or 'exist' long enough on that claim to 'prove up' on it. I decided upon the latter. No wonder, for I was twenty-three miles from stage and seventy-three from railroad. * * * I was the first woman in the Valley. Six months after I settled, every claim was taken and the owners living on it. * * * I was pleasantly surprised in the class of people who settled that Valley. Some communities in your own vicinity could not compare with it. A Sabbath-school was organized in which your humble and unworthy servant was elected superintendent. The Sabbath-school is now in a flourishing condition. Meetings held every Sabbath in a sod house.

"While my sod house was being built I lived in my frame shanty; the heat warped the boards so much I could see through anywhere. One day I thought surely I was taken. On hearing a noise at the well, I looked through a crevice and beheld six cowboys at the well. One of them had a belt, bowie-knife and a six-shooter strapped on him. They took a drink and rode away. I must say right here, much as they have the reputation for being disorderly and rough, I never knew them to insult a lady. * * *

"I was frequently visited by storms in this open house. One night I dressed hastily and sat on the cot, thinking every gust must take the house and I would be landed on the prairies. I heartily wished my father would step in and say, 'Sissie, I think you had better come home.' But no such good fortune favored me. But thanks to a kind Providence I was spared through that storm and many others.

"One day, while writing, my attention was attracted by something moving. I looked, and there was a snake—a great bull snake—I am safe in saying, four feet long. It looked about, then slowly crawled across the room and located under my flour-box. I did not breathe until it curled itself up in a circle, then I ran out to find a weapon. A neighbor chanced that way and took possession of the snake. There never was but that one in the house, but the county was full of them, very few of them poisonous. After this my brother sent me a thirty-eight caliber revolver. I had to learn to use it, so went out and got a two-foot plank and put it against the house. When I had it all ready to shoot I involuntarily turned my head and pulled the trigger. I thought my wrist was sprained, it gave me such a shock. I never knew where the bullet went; it wasn't in the board any way. I practiced until I felt I could use it to good advantage should I be obliged to. I always slept with it under my pillow after I learned to use it, and it was, indeed, a great comfort to me to know I had it.

"I was delighted when my sod house was finished. It was 12x14, nine feet to eaves, board roof, two half windows, one door, and half window in the door. The sod inside is smoothed nicely, then plastered with mud; this makes the walls dark, so I papered mine with wall paper, which gave it a decidedly cozy effect. My furniture consisted of a home-made bedstead, an upholstered chair (made out of a barrel), one pine chair, one cane-bottomed chair, cupboards, cooking-stove, etc.

"In my wanderings I found the Wikoff family. They were forty miles away from me. My first opportunity I visited, and indeed it was my delight many times to be one of their family. Nannie and Lizzie visited me and we had gala times. Many reminiscences of Seminary life were recounted. Lizzie is now in St. Louis, having married the pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Dr. J. Greene. Sallie married Rev. Lewis Martin, also a Baptist minister. She also lives in Missouri. Nannie is now in St. Louis having her eyes treated. She is one of the most lovable and attractive women I ever met.

"While West I had many occupations—farming, teaching, breaking a colt, etc. A colt was given me for the care of it. A bachelor made me a harness out of tow. I wish you could have seen it. My cousin gave me his road cart; then I began to train the colt. Strange to say, I have been exceedingly timid about horses ever since. I was in a predicament, for I had engaged a school some four miles from home. It was either break the colt, or walk. Sometimes I did both. Sometimes I did neither, for I was several times hurt quite badly. The colt's owner called her 'Tenie,' for when young he said she was very small. Poor 'Tenie' made gray hairs in my head in a few weeks. She became quite docile in time. Once I found her in the house; the door being open, she walked in. I curried her well at first. She seemed nervous when I came to her feet. Some time after I asked her master if she kicked. He said, 'No. I forgot fer to tell ye to be a trifle keerful,

she *is* a little tickleish about the heels.' I didn't try them again. Had there not been a kind interposition of Providence I should have been landed in eternity long before I saw the master.

"I taught school seven months at \$26.00 per month, the highest wages paid in that country. I drove to and from school, cooked my meals, took care of 'Tenie,' and did many other things. Quite a change in my health in these two years. The third spring my sister Kittie came; then it was living. We raised a hundred chickens, had three pigs, a cow and a horse. We planted a half acre of potatoes, six acres of corn and made garden. We also set out trees. Kittie bought the relinquishments of two claims joining. By this time the four sisters were interested, and we held five quarter-sections. The timber claim I fear will prove most expensive. When not a resident of State, one is obliged to have 27,000 trees, by actual count, growing at the end of eight years. No tax to pay until the deed is obtained. * * *

"Christmas Eve we had a Christmas tree for our Sabbath-school scholars. I met my friends and neighbors then probably for the last time. As they came to bid me good-bye—for I started home the next evening—some of them in the plainest clothes and manners, I could not help noticing the warmth and open-heartedness so seldom seen in the East. They gave me the heartiest of good wishes in my undertakings, which I knew they meant. Christmas I bade good bye to my cabin home with many fond memories, sad to leave, yet so glad to be among home friends again."

The "Burlington" Easy-Chair.

The luxurious appointments for car travel of the time are a marvel. From various causes a large per cent. of the traveling public can not enjoy the sleeping-cars. The Burlington, ever quick to discern and prompt to supply what would add to the comfort of its patrons, now places in its day trains a service of reclining-chair cars, free of all charges, fees or exactions of any sort. Its day trains, thundering along the east bank of the Mississippi for full three hundred and fifty miles, unroll before the traveler's eye such a panorama of scenery—grand, beautiful and charming—that it has gained the title of the "Scenic Mississippi River Route." To these trains, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul every morning except Sunday, and Chicago every evening except Saturday, are now attached the chair cars No. 550, No. 553 or No. 556. The appointments are elegant and luxurious. The seat is roomy—no crowding from your fat neighbor; let the side arms back a couple of notches and you could not be more delightfully ensconced in your easy-chair at home. Pull out the foot-rest and let the chairback fall another notch or two, and you soon lose sight of the beautiful lakes, the lofty bluffs and magnificent sweep of the river, wonderful in their loveliness, and launch restfully in dreamland. To our many girls, who will ere long be coming from the far-away States and Territories of Idaho, Washington, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, etc., to gather again in their school home, we would commend "The Burlington" for its many attractions, especially for its "free easy-chairs."

KEEP COPIES OF LETTERS.

No one thing needs correcting more frequently than the memory. Copies of letters are often of great value for reference. Bushnell's Portable Letter Copying Books are adapted to the needs of all persons who write. See advertisement of the best for the money. It takes the place of expensive copying presses.

We Give Below Clippings from the "Seminary Notes" of the Mt. Carroll Papers.

Miss Maud Elder is proving to be as good a business woman as musician, and is highly praised for her services in the bank at Concord, Ia.

Miss Mary Franklin has been entertaining some of her American friends in her home in Paris. She occasionally furnishes letters, while abroad, for *The Woman's Work*, published in Athens, Ga.

The Oread Society have recently been improving the looks of their rooms by new curtains. The Society is growing in numbers, new members are being received at almost every meeting. Further improvements in the way of furnishings are to be made soon.

The Y. W. C. A. monthly missionary meeting occurred Sunday evening, and was unusually well attended. The subject was, "Woman in Japan." Miss Winter and Miss Gordon are the chief members of the missionary committee, and make the meetings very interesting and helpful. A Bible class has recently been organized, meeting Sunday afternoons. The Y. W. C. A. is proving a very helpful influence among us.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen spent a few days last week in the hospitable home of Prof. and Mrs. Hursh, in Sterling. Mrs. Hazzen went to Sterling to serve as the soprano soloist of the concert given Friday evening, by the Music Club of the city, under the charge of Prof. Rice. Mrs. Hazzen was very cordially received by the audience, made up of the most highly cultured of the city. Mrs. Hursh and Mrs. Jessie Miles Strickler are prominent members of the society. Both assisted in the concert; the former with her rich contralto voice, and the latter with her ready, sympathetic accompaniment, contributed their full share to the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Rhoda B. Clark, a notice of whose death has already been given, was well known by many in our city, and recognized by them as a woman of unusual strength of character. *The Watchman*, published in Boston, says of her: "Since 1864 she has been with her only daughter, Miss Sarah B. Clark, in the four seminaries where she has taught, and in them she was greatly honored and beloved. In her extreme age she became quite feeble, and the last year was one of much suffering, but her cheerful submission, patience and tender regard for others made her life bright to the very last."

THE following, cut from an Eastern paper, will interest the friends of Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, one of the Seminary Alumnæ:

Women's Club—Reception of Guests from Boston and Other Places—Address by Lucy Stone—Music, Lunch, Etc.

The house of Mrs. Francis W. Breed, on Ocean street, was the scene, Thursday afternoon, of a gathering of the Women's Club of Lynn, and the reception of guests from the Women's Clubs of Boston and suburban cities and towns. Members came from the Boston Club, Northampton and Springfield Clubs, the Fort-nightly Club of Roxbury, and from Malden, Melrose, East Boston, Winchester, Woburn, West Newton, Hyde Park, Cambridge, Swampscott, Salem, and the Young Women's Club of Lynn, from Andover, Newburyport and Worcester. Among them were Mrs. Lucy Stone, whose nobility of character and grand life-work has made her great among famous women; Mrs. George W. Cable, wife of the author; Miss Maltby; Mrs. Haseltine, of the New England Women's Club, and Mrs. Robinson, of the National Advisory Board. An invitation to Charlotte Emerson Brown, of New Jersey, President of the National Federation, to which is attached all the Women's Clubs, including Sorosis, of New York, brought a letter of regret, as did invitations extended to Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. E. H. Merrill and Sallie Joy White, of the Boston Women's Press Association. Of the one hundred members of the Lynn Club, sixty-six were in attendance, and the visitors were forty-one in number.

The ladies of the Reception Committee were: President Mrs. Mary E. Burnham, First Vice-President Mrs. F. W. Breed, Second Vice-President Miss Roach, Secretary Mrs. Lummus, ex-Secretary Mrs. Sheldon, ex-President Mrs. Forman, and ex-Vice-Presidents Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Dame. Mrs. Frank Keene was Directress of Carriages, and Mrs. William Keene officiated in the dining-room.

The exercises were partly formal and agreeably social. Mrs. Burnham, President of the Lynn Club, spoke briefly and pleasantly, introducing Mrs. Lucy Stone. Mrs. Stone's address was an admirable one, given in her usual expressive manner, carrying with it that sympathetic interest and instructive thought that will cause it to be remembered by her hearers. She was a center of attraction, and her presence here in these later days of her useful life was a distinguishing mark of honor to the club. Following her remarks came music, with Mrs. Breed singing; a duet by Mrs. and Miss Cummings, and two selections by Mrs. George F. Lord, Jr.

At the conclusion of the exercises the company repaired to the dining-room, where a tempting lunch was served by Valiquet. Afterward, with many expressions of the hearty enjoyment experienced and praise of the Lynn Club for its hospitality, and of Mrs. Breed as hostess, the out-of-town guests took carriages for the trains.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen were suddenly called to Lynn, Mass., in the spring by a message announcing the dangerous illness of Mrs. Hazzen's mother, Mrs. Dearborn. Though apparently held by the slenderest thread, she has crept back to life, her friends and the daughters who so tenderly cared for her. Only a few days after the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Redington was summoned to New Hampshire, to await but a day before the messenger took from her and her brother a fondly loved father. Vacation that was to unite friends had almost come, when the wires brought to Miss Hall the tidings that her older sister, who had been as a mother in the many years since her own had left her, had been suddenly called to that other life from which we are separated by barriers we may not remove.

Mrs. Shimer spent some time again this year in her much loved Florida. Since health and business make it a necessity that she should be in the South for awhile each year, it is a matter for rejoicing that she is so charmed by this land of, not only flowers, but luscious fruits and balmy breezes.

The *Daily Times* of Brunswick, Ga., some months ago, noticed Miss Preston pleasantly. We insert a part of the notice: "Miss Laura Preston, who had before been complimented by Brunswick's citizens for her splendid vocal talents, then sang 'Judith,' scene and aria, by Concone. Miss Preston, with her rich mezzo-soprano voice, surpasses any vocalist yet heard in Brunswick. Her singing last night was simply superb. She was recalled, when she sang 'Annie Laurie.'"

We record with deep regret the death of Mrs. Helen Perrine Dey, Princeton, N. J., and Mrs. L. Wallace Patterson, a student of thirty-five years ago, in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A RECENT visit at Mt. Carroll gave me a better understanding and a higher appreciation of the work done in the Seminary. Of course space forbids extended notice of the work done. I was much interested in the departments of art and music; it seemed to me that especially good work was done in the art department and upon correct principles. What was most gratifying, however, was the high spiritual tone of the school. There seemed to be no attempt to exercise authority, but all in attendance gave evidence that the authority of Christian character held sway. When I saw the beautiful grounds and felt the influence of the alumnæ I could not refrain from hoping that Baptists might see their opportunity and endow the school in accordance with Mrs. Shimer's liberal proposition.

C. H. MOSCRIPT.

—*The Standard*, June 18, 1891.

FOR nearly forty years Mt. Carroll Seminary has maintained itself in Northern Illinois as an educational institution of the highest order for girls, and always under the leadership of the same successful teacher. Thousands of young women have here received the training which to-day is making them good wives and wise mothers, or who are achieving successes in their chosen profession.

Its methods of instruction are such as form character, develop intellect, perfect the physical nature and make practical women of its students. Its location is one of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness, and its advantages for musical culture are second to those of no other Western institution. We believe that it numbers fewer unsuccessful women among its graduates than any school of equal age and size in the land.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Boston, Mass.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkably advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the *best extant*, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well-equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon correct methods in music must the future of the art depend.

WM. H. SHERWOOD,
Pianist and Teacher.

CALUMET PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 28, 1890. }

MY DEAR MRS. SHIMER:—In the conduct of the Mt. Carroll Seminary you have my very best wishes. I am sure you will meet every requisite in the responsible position you occupy, and that young ladies entrusted to your care will have the proper training morally, physically and mentally.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.



The hidden cause of that air of quiet harmony pervading this picture is the **NEW PATENT SOFT-STOP** in the

IVERS & POND PIANO

Which so reduces the noise of practising that it is not heard outside the room and is not distracting to anyone in the same room; also saves wear.

DO NOT CONFOUND THE SOFT-STOP WITH THE SOFT PEDAL. These pianos (except the smallest size) have three pedals, viz.: the sostenuto or sustaining pedal, the loud pedal, and the soft pedal; the SOFT-STOP is not a pedal arrangement but a distinct and new feature entirely, by recent LETTERS PATENT secured to the Ivers & Pond Piano Co. exclusively, and its advantages are great. IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE FEELING OF THE ACTION, but, at will, reduces the tone so that practising need not be heard outside the room, but can go on without disturbing THE INVALID IN THE SICK ROOM, BABY TAKING ITS NAP, THE CHILDREN STUDYING, FATHER READING, THE PASTOR WRITING HIS SERMON, THE LAWYER MAKING HIS BRIEF, OR THE NEIGHBOR NEXT DOOR.

BESIDES THE SOFT-STOP the Ivers & Pond Pianos contain other new and valuable patented improvements found in none other, viz.: PATENT PIN BLOCK, insuring tune-staying qualities superior to all others: PATENT KEY BOTTOM and PATENT KEY BOTTOM SUPPORT giving stability to the action; PATENT AUTOMATIC DESK FRONT and FALL, giving the whole length of the piano for music, etc.

The Financial Manager of the Mt. Carroll Seminary sells the IVERS & POND PIANOS, and can give to those connected with the Seminary Lower Prices than they can get of Agents or Manufacturers.

THE FINANCIAL MANAGER MAKES A SPECIALTY OF FURNISHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TO SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TEACHERS AND CLERGYMEN AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR TRULY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

Having been in the business thirty-eight years, and having probably bought and sold more pianos and organs than any one person in the Northwest, outside of large cities, it is reasonable to claim large experience and the command of superior facilities for purchasing. Only first-class instruments are handled. Prompt cash and large deals secure the best possible rates. *The arrangements for selecting and testing instruments are such as to secure to the purchaser a better choice than if made in person.* This may seem to some a broad assertion, but write and learn how this is done.

The purchaser can send an order by mail from any part of the United States and receive the instrument direct from the manufactory, having no large margin of profit to pay a dealer for keeping up a "Palace of Music"—costly stores and stocks with attendant expenses of clerks, traveling agents, etc. Any person can buy through this agency at the manufacturers' lowest wholesale price, at the same time the Financial Manager has a profit in the trade discount given large dealers. For full particulars call at Mt. Carroll Seminary, if within reasonable distance, and test the MANY DIFFERENT MAKES OF INSTRUMENTS in use; or obtain references by writing

FINANCIAL MANAGER, MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,
Carroll County, Ill.

Mt. Carroll Seminary,

MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILL.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT, 1852.

General Information

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER,
ADELIA C. JOY,
Principals.

MARY F. REDINGTON, A.M.,
Preceptress, Languages.

HENRY W. HAZZEN,
Professor of Literature and History.

MARGARET GORDON,
Natural Sciences.

JESSIE M. HALL,
Mathematics and Office Assistant.

E. SOPHIA WINTER,
Preparatory Department.

M. LOUISA SLEE,
Art Department.

MRS. B. F. DEARBORN HAZZEN,
Director of Conservatory of Music and Teacher of Voice Culture.

M. L. BOLE,
Principal of the Department of Instrumental Music and Teacher
of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

.....
.....
Conservatory Assistants.

Other assistants in music employed as needed.

.....
Stenography and Type-writing.

HENRY SHIMER, A.M., M.D.,
Resident Physician.

MRS. F. A. WOOD-SHIMER,
Financier.

LOCATION.

Mt. Carroll Seminary is situated in Mt. Carroll, in the northwestern part of Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi, on the Southwest and Chicago Pacific Divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. By means of this road it is brought into direct communication with Chicago, Omaha, Milwaukee and Rock Island, and through them, with all points east, west, north and south.

Mt. Carroll is beautifully located, possessing in the lay of its land, with its undulating surface and numerous trees of abundant foliage, the charm of a New England village. It is entirely free from malaria and justly celebrated for its healthfulness.

AIM.

The plan of work throughout aims at development and training, rather than the acquisition of knowledge.

An active, useful life, in which there is a demand for the highest Christian character and well-disciplined pow-

ers, is what is desired for the students leaving this institution. Those in charge seek to so direct study and surround by influences as to prepare young women for earnest living. The aims and methods of work which have already won the approval and confidence of the public, as has been shown by the liberal patronage given, will be continued, but modified as experience seems to make wise, and the larger demands of a progressive age and improved society require. Physical, mental and moral training will be combined, that harmonious development of the entire nature may be secured.

HISTORY.

The school was opened in May, 1853, by Miss F. A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory (now Mrs. Lansing). The founders of the school remained as principals and proprietors till 1870, when Miss Gregory retired, and was succeeded two years later by Miss A. C. Joy, as an associate with Mrs. Shimer in the care and management of the institution. Mrs. Shimer has been connected with the school from its beginning, and since 1870 has been sole owner.

For thirteen years both young ladies and gentlemen were received as students, but the demand for room became so great that it was necessary to limit the attendance, and it was decided to receive young ladies only.

GROUND.

The grounds, consisting of twenty-five acres, are ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in this latitude. On the Seminary grounds and farm is every variety of fruit and vegetables of this climate. Some two thousand apple-trees, two acres of grapes, with every hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The cold storage house (18 by 26) of two stories, having eight rooms, gives ample space for preserving fruit and supplies for the domestic department.

BUILDING.

Three additions have been made to the original building. The last, which nearly doubled the accommodations, is heated and ventilated on the Ruttan system, supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences that greatly contribute to the comfort of the members of the household. Spacious double piazzas are on three sides of the building. Thoughtful care has been bestowed on the construction and furnishing throughout, so as to make a desirable home.

HEALTH.

As has been remarked, the location favors health. As the Principals regard it of prime importance, most careful daily attention is given to sanitary measures and the phys-

ical needs of students. The school has entered upon the thirty-eighth year of its history, and during this entire period there have been only two deaths among students, and those at an interval of twenty years. Both were chronic cases under treatment before entering. A resident physician gives attention to all needing care, and that without charge, except for protracted illness, cases of which have been very few in the entire history of the school.

Students receive the personal, daily care of Principals and teachers to preserve, and, if necessary, to restore health. Much attention is given to physical culture. Outdoor games are encouraged; walks, drills in calisthenics, and other means of physical development, are required. The Delsarte system of physical culture has been introduced and received with favor. The influence of teachers is used to secure that mode of dress that will make continued good health possible. Regular habits are required, and they contribute in no small degree to the health and to the intellectual progress of students.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

APPARATUS,

The original cost of which was over fifteen hundred dollars, consisting of a full-size manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., illustrates fully the subjects of anatomy and physiology.

A valuable new air-pump and electrical machine have been lately added to the apparatus for the classes in physics.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school-room can not furnish.

FACULTY MEETINGS

Are held each week, and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

EXAMINATIONS,

Both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request being made to the director of studies.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Students on entering the Freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed

the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere, unless testimonials of scholarship are received from teachers who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

With the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, any of the prescribed courses.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES,

If engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel, lights and use of room. The same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. If the attendance is for less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discounts will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student attending less than a year.

MANUAL LABOR

Is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women, hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text-books. To avoid this, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. They are cash articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it.

Text-books used in regular English Course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text-books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

COMPOSITION.

Teachers endeavor to make composition one of the most pleasant exercises, as it is one of the most important, of the course. Pupils are trained upon suitable forms of social and business intercourse, to readiness of expression by frequent impromptu exercises, and are required to furnish essays throughout the entire course upon themes demanding careful thought and study.

READING, SPELLING, PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

It is not easy to correct bad habits acquired by years, but special effort is made to have pupils good, plain readers, writers and spellers. Without reference to grade in other branches, they are required to give attention to these if found deficient. Free-hand drawing in class is taught without charge to all who desire it.

LECTURES.

Professor Hazzen, in charge of the department of Literature and History, gives familiar lectures on subjects connected with his particular line of work, conducts special classes in Shakespeare, leads clubs studying Browning and other authors, and in various ways seeks to kindle enthusiasm, and cultivate a correct taste and a genuine love for the best in literature.

Miss Slee gives useful, pleasant talks to her pupils and others on various subjects connected with art.

Familiar talks are given on health, manners, morals and other topics of special importance for young women.

Piano and vocal recitals are frequently given by the different music classes, at which helpful criticisms are made by principals of departments.

Representatives of composition, reading and music classes furnish a short program for each Wednesday morning after chapel.

Other opportunities for general culture are offered in the Literary Society and the reading-rooms. All are urged to connect themselves with the former, and make free use of the latter.

REGULATIONS.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

Are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the Principals may learn.

It is desired that pupils enter at the opening and continue through the entire school year. As will be seen in the list of expenses, a deduction is made to those who remain to the close of the third term.

Damage done to Seminary property by any student will be charged to her. Occupants of rooms will be held responsible for all injuries done to rooms during their occupancy.

Money for personal expenses should be deposited in the Seminary safe, for which deposit a certificate will be given and the owner allowed to draw as she needs.

Borrowing and lending money or any article of clothing or jewelry among students is forbidden. Merchants and shop-keepers are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardian in writing.

Daily exercise is required.

A waterproof, an umbrella, and overshoes should be provided for each student.

Every article of clothing to be laundered must be distinctly marked.

Telegrams should be addressed to the Principals instead of to the students. They will be read by Principals, whether or not so addressed, before being delivered to pupils. The reasons for this will be apparent to all.

Persons calling on pupils will please send their names

to the Principal. No stranger will be received as a visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the person is known and approved by the parents or guardian. If a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principals a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady upon whom he wishes to call.

Students are not allowed to receive day pupils or other friends, in their private rooms, without the permission of the Principals.

Each pupil is expected to attend church and Bible class on Sunday at such place as the parent or guardian may designate, unless the weather is unfavorable or the pupil not well. Calls are not to be received or made on that day. The Principals do not approve of travel on Sunday.

Application for admission implies a willingness to comply with the regulations of school and keep faithfully its laws.

Experience has taught that more is lost to the institution, than is gained by the few, when one or two insubordinate pupils, or those out of harmony with the general requirements of the family, are retained with the hope of bringing them into ways of right thinking and acting by judicious discipline and ennobling influences, hence such will not be retained after it is found they are not in accord with the spirit of the school.

TO PARENTS.

We ask for your hearty co-operation with us. It will be a pleasure to meet you for consultation or to correspond with you, that you and we together may seek the greatest good for your daughter.

Every proper means will be used to secure a cordial home feeling for them, which not only adds to happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Allow us to say that we believe that simplicity should characterize the dress of school-girls; expensive clothing and much jewelry are out of place in Mt. Carroll Seminary, where much work is required and little show desired.

You are requested to furnish a list of names of those with whom you are willing your daughter should correspond.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables. We urge parents to assist in maintaining the health of the institution, and explain ourselves by quoting from the catalogue of a sister institution: "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money for the purchase of these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We can not send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and that through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness and a mistaken kindness."

Every student is needed on the first and last day of the term. It is of the greatest importance that each one should be punctual in attendance upon all duties. Will you aid us in helping to form the habit of punctuality by requiring your daughter to be present on the first day of the term?

Should pupils in the correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

Courses of Study.

SEMINARY COURSE.

PREPARATORY.

Common Branches, Elements of Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Latin Grammar and Reader, one year; Algebra, one year; English Composition.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra, finished—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis; Rhetoric.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Geometry—Three terms; Physiology, Zoology, Botany, English Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Virgil; Trigonometry—One term; Physics, Chemistry—Three terms; History of Art—One term; Civil Government—One term; English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Literature—Three terms; Geology, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Composition.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Grammar and Reader; Algebra—Three terms; U. S. History—Two terms; Arithmetic, advanced—One term; English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis and Rhetoric—Two terms.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Greek, French or German, Geometry, English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Latin—Virgil—Two terms; Cicero's Essays—One term; Greek, French or German, Political Economy, Physics, Physiology, English Composition.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instruction in branches not included in the above.

TEACHER'S COURSE.

Studies of Seminary Preparatory Course.

Natural Science—Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology.

Mathematics—Algebra—Four terms; Geometry—One year; Trigonometry.

Latin—Three years.

Literature—One year.

History—One year.

Civil Government, Political Economy, Intellectual Philosophy, English Composition and Rhetoric, Elements of Drawing, and Pedagogy.

LITERARY COURSE.

Designed for students making a specialty of music or art.

Common Branches, French or German—Two years; Literature—Two years; History—Two years; Composition and Rhetoric, Physiology, History of Art.

Students pursuing any one of the above courses of study may choose equivalents for such subject as the Principals may approve.

Students who can not complete a course of study may select from the above if their choice is approved by the Principals.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Based on an estimate for boarding at \$2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net \$2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, the total estimate is as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English Course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for:

Fall term of 15-37 year (longest term of year), from \$92 to \$106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter term 12-37 year, from \$73 to \$84.

Spring term 10-37 year, from \$61 to \$70.

Total gross expenses per year, \$226 to \$260.

From this for yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net \$205.40 to \$234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of music alone; some for music and painting, and some for art alone. To such, a deduction of \$30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in music and use of instrument are to be added, as per schedule of conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the regular English Course, but may have all the privileges of Class Elocution, Class Drawing, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Instruction in the Art Department, per hour.....	\$ 25
Modern Languages, each, per year.....	20 00
Greek, per year	30 00
Latin free to students boarding in the Seminary and taking the regular course.	
For course in Stenography and Type-writing.....	
Class of less than five pupils.....	30 00
Class of five or more.....	25 00
Diploma	3 00

For teachers' provision or system of pecuniary aid, see third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days after entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. of the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in the English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment

of the year. It is understood that this is made in case patrons comply with the terms of payment as named above. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for the settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who settle promptly and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delinquency that the bill is not presented. Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt can pre-sent a sum approximating the regular term payments. When this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making bills at the close of the year without discounts.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost seems greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those apparently less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and, as a rule, less than at similar schools claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made for absence from the school, excepting in cases of protracted illness, when the loss will be shared by the patron and institution.

A FURNISHED ROOM

Has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead (with spring-bed bottom, mattress and pillows), stove (if the room is not heated by furnace), chairs, study stand, pitcher or water-carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil-can.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table fork and teaspoons; and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow-cases, one bed-quilt and one blanket.

REFERENCES.

BY PERMISSION.

Hon. H. M. Calkins.....	Wyoming, Iowa.
J. M. Elder, Att'y-at-law.....	Concord, Iowa.
C. L. Hostetter, Att'y-at-law.....	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Rev. D. E. Hafteman, D.D.....	Delavan, Wis.
Rev. C. D. Merit.....	Fairbury, Ill.
H. S. Metcalf, M.D.....	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
H. H. C. Miller, Att'y-at-law, 1st Nat'l Bank Buil'g, Chicago, Ill.	
Miss Idell Miles.....	Boston, Mass.
Miss L. W. Rundell.....	Alden, N. Y.
Mrs. A. J. Sawyer.....	Lincoln, Neb.
Mr. Sanford Topping.....	Ottawa, Kan.

Hon. S. Y. Thornton.....	Canton, Ill.
G. F. VanVechten, Banker.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Rev. J. P. Philips.....	Belvidere, Ill.
Rev. E. Wells.....	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winters.....	DuQuoin, Ill.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE ABOVE.

"Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivaled in point of practical work."

"I congratulate myself on finding so good an institution in which to educate my daughters."

"I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate."

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

"It offers advantages to students with limited means that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use, and heart to appreciate their advantages."

"We gladly add our testimony in favor of Mt. Carroll Seminary as a school for girls, where a good, efficient education in the various branches taught in such a school may be obtained, and at the same time health, morals and manners receive due attention."

"I have known its history for many years and can speak of the ability of its teachers, the excellence of its courses of study, the wholesomeness of its home discipline."

"I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the East, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll School is fully equal in any point of instruction, and superior to the majority of the schools in practical application."

"It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline, and safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated."

"I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement."

"I recognize the government as sound, judicious and safe, the location healthful and beautiful, the educational advantage of the first order of merit, and I am happy with hundreds of others of its patrons to testify to the *kind care and attention* given our daughters while there."

"Having been some six or eight years familiar with the workings of Mt. Carroll Seminary, I take great pleasure in saying that I know of no institution more worthy of the confidence and support of those who have daughters to educate. I regard the Seminary as exceptionally thorough in all its departments, and the discipline and government as eminently just and kind."

"One peculiarity of Mt. Carroll Seminary is, I think, that while most schools try to excel in one direction, Mt. Carroll aims at equal thoroughness in all."

"I know of no school in the country that affords better

facilities for obtaining a thorough education, and in music, none so good. With these advantages, and, what is still better, the high moral culture which has ever been a prominent characteristic, this school should be patronized to its full extent as it justly deserves."

"They are not taught certain rules and formulæ, that certain circumstances would produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental, practical principles of life, which under any circumstances will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success."

"I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they desire to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of Music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education."

"After a residence in Mt. Carroll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we speak advisedly and understandingly when we say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt. Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the West."

"I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the Principal tenderly and carefully watching over all."

"Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies, be secured? Where are they under wholesome restraint, surrounded by home influences, and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contemplated sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz.: If I had more girls, I should commit them to your care."

We also refer to—

Miss G. F. Leonard	153 Washington St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
Mr. H. F. Hofer, McGregor News	McGregor, Iowa.
Mrs. M. B. Squier	Trempeleau, Wis.
Mrs. A. B. Duer	Pawnee City, Neb.
W. R. Hostetter	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
O. P. Miles, First National Bank	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
James T. Metcalf	Washington, D. C.
Major G. P. McClelland	Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. S. B. Powell	Balston Spa, N. Y.
Mr. J. Piper	Canton, Ill.
Mr. J. W. Page, Jersey County Democrat	Jerseyville, Ill.
Rev. C. W. Pool	Olathe, Kan.
Rev. J. W. Place	LeLand, Fla.
Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D., The Standard	Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Seymour, Illinois Central Railroad Company	Cairo, Ill.

I have seldom known any one who deserted truth in trifles, who could be trusted in matters of importance.—
Paley.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well-defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work, and acquaint her with the different schools of musical composition, as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first-class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and cultivation of taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough-bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe-organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough-bass" method, mentioned above, is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with the piano-forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here many years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The result is the most thorough and complete musical discipline, helping to build up a Conservatory of Music second to none in the West.

It is designed in the Piano Method to impart correct principles of technique. The sensibility and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving direction to muscular action, so that which is often purely "machine" work is brought under mental control. Thus are soon developed a musical perception and discrimination in regard to tone and touch, qualities greatly needed as a means to fine interpretation.

Careful attention is given to the use of pedals (especially the damper), in accordance with William Sherwood's ideas on the subject, as expressed in a supplement to the *Etude* for September, 1884.

The following Piano Course can but serve as a clue to the work, for there must be made necessarily many variations in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. In all cases, as soon as practicable, a varied selection of pieces from the works of the best composers is given, and with many pupils it is often thought best to make these

pieces take the place of "studies." That is, they are so analyzed with reference to the qualities demanded in a tasteful, conscientious, musical rendering of them, that the pupil may come to have a realizing sense of any technique involved, as a *means*, and not the *end*, of interpretation.

History of Music is a requisite for graduation, and the piano rehearsals are illustrative of the development of piano music.

The Graduating Course of Music.

GRADE I.—Five finger exercises *without notes*. Kœhler, Op. 218; L. H. Sherwood, *Ecol de Facilité*.

GRADE II.—Wieck, Method in Technique; Bertini, Op. 29; Heller, Op. 47; Sherwood, Metronome Orchestration.

GRADE III.—Wieck (continued); Kullak, Op. 49, bk. I.; Matthews, Studies in Phrasing; Bach, Two Part Inventions; Eschmann, Op. 22.

GRADE IV.—Cramer, 50 Select Studies; Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. I.; Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I. (continued).

GRADE V.—Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. II.; Kullak, Op. 47, bk. II.; Moschelles, Op. 70.

The Advanced Course on Piano.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. III.

Kullak, Op. 43, bk. III.

Chopin, Some of the *Etudes*.

Bach, Fugues (selected).

Also an extended study of more difficult compositions of various styles than those required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

ELEMENTARY.—From one to one and a half years. This includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chart and Church music, Analysis of Chords, Thorough Bass, etc., and the application of the chief principles to the simple exercises in the chord connection, cadences and modulations.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Sherwood, in his music school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED. — Additional time, ordinarily a year; Weitzmann's Manual of Theory is taken as a basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory.

This comprises Extended Harmonies. Analysis of the elements of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course, pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Reinecke, Tchaikowsky, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Gounod, Schuman, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Wagner, Beethoven and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of graduates in both vocal and instrumental departments.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is not an easy task to specify a particular course in voice culture, as there is such a variety of voices requiring different treatment. However, every teacher must have

in mind a principle of development, or method by which to work from, that can be adapted to all voices with equal success. To accomplish good work, much depends upon the judgment and experience of the teacher, as well as the kind of method used, and the capability of the pupil.

"Voice is breath converted into sound; the more breath and strength one has, so much the more power of voice;" hence the necessity of first acquiring a knowledge of correct breathing, with good understanding of the laws of health, then proceed to voice production.

Place the tones, throughout the entire range of the voice, free from any muscular contraction. Let it be understood that the throat is but a passage way for the breath.

Insist upon a thorough practice of exercise for distinct enunciation and vocal articulation preparatory to song-singing. A clear understanding, as far as possible, of the contents of the words and music should be gained before an attempt at producing is made. From Concone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Nava, Panofka and other standard authors, selections are made, best adapted to the advancement of each pupil, and a choice variety of German, Italian, English and American songs are interspersed. During the last year of the vocal course, particular attention is given to the study of the standard operas and oratorios. All vocal students pursuing the course are expected to attend the classes in sight reading, and to assist in chorus work.

To encourage conscientious study with a view to making thoughtful and intelligent vocalists is the aim of the department.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE—(a) Rink's First Three Months at the Organ; (b) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.

SECOND GRADE—(a) First Book of Rink's Organ School; (b) Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.

THIRD GRADE—(a) Dudley Buck's Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing; (b) Bach's Easier Preludes and Fugues.

FOURTH GRADE—Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR—Carcari's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving the diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this Institution are superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc., there are over twenty-five in use in the building. Among them is an Ivers and Pond parlor grand and a Chickering upright piano, and a large double-bank organ, full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and the use of the pipe-organ.

The Technicon, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice of which is given in another column, will

be continued in use this coming year by the Conservatory pupils. Also the techniphone.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Principals, several associate teachers, who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire Conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the Principals, and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization (voice building), each:

Private daily lessons, per year, of assistant	\$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily), two per week, per year	22 00
Class lessons, class of two; daily lessons, per year	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year	25 00
Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or instrumental department, per year	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two every other day, from either of the Principals, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, two lessons per week, from either of the Principals, per year	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year	40 00
Use of piano or organ, one hour per day, per year	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year ..	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible. Instruction, which, in the larger cities, costs \$4 to \$5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the Conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

Is given a prominence not usual in literary institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students devote their time almost exclusively to this department. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in music.

THE ART COURSE

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, Oil Painting and History of Art, and is arranged as follows:

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors. Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher Studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The study of Perspective will be a more prominent feature of the Art Course than formerly, and more time will be devoted to sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature rather than to "paint pictures."

Portrait painting will receive special attention this coming year.

Instruction in *repousse* work and wood-carving given when desired.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to art studies, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps, to a rightful understanding of the theory.

CALENDAR FOR 1891-92.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall term (39th year) opens on Thursday, September 10, 1891.

Fall term closes December 23, 1891.

Winter term opens January 7, 1892.

Winter term closes March 30, 1892.

Spring term opens March 31, 1892.

Spring term closes June 8, 1892.

N. B.—There is no vacation between the winter and spring terms.

RECOGNIZING the growing demand for type-writers and stenographers, the Remington, the best machine made, has been purchased, and a department for instruction has been added to others of the Seminary. The institution now prepares young women for office work. This furnishes a very suitable employment, and one to which they are often better adapted than to teaching, to which so many turn.

The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors, has a capital of but \$750,000. Its largest endowment, that of the Countess Bose, is only \$150,000. Nevertheless, it is the seat of the highest German learning, and claims to have the ablest corps of instructors of all the world's schools.

REMINGTON * STANDARD * TYPEWRITER.

FIFTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD.

EMBRACES

THE BEST AND THE HIGHEST

ACHIEVEMENT

OF INVENTIVE SKILL.



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

196 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1891.

F. A. W. SHIMER, . . . ADELIA C. JOY,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Officers of the Reunion Society.

President—Mrs. Vena Mackay Bede.
First Vice-President—Mr. A. B. Hostetter.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs.
Third Vice-President—Hannah Nichols, M.D.
Secretary—Miss Laura Coleman.
Executive Committee—Miss A. C. Joy, H. S. Metcalf,
M.D., Miss J. M. Hall.

Officers of the Alumnae Society.

President—Miss Sarah Hostetter.
Vice-President—Miss Harriet Haldeman.
Secretary—Miss J. M. Hall.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. M. Rinewalt.

Y. W. C. A.

President—L. Roggy.
Vice-President—Ethel Stanton.
Corresponding Secretary—Mamie Taylor.
Recording Secretary—Nellie Stevens.
Treasurer—Jessie Hazelbaker.

Oread Society.

President—Jessie Riley.
Vice-President—Lizzie Roggy.
Recording Secretary—Sadie White.
Corresponding Secretary—Jessie Pottle.
Treasurer—Belle McLean.
Librarian—Lulu Kelly.
First Teller—Sarah Bole.
Second Teller—Berta Forrest.

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY again sends through the OREAD its mid-summer greetings to the absent members of the family, the strangers soon to be welcomed, and the students, teachers and friends of other days linked to it by unnumbered ties. The family, as is usual in summer, is greatly scattered. A goodly number are inhaling the tonical air of the White Mountains, or being invigorated by the stiff breezes of the Atlantic, while others are under the supposed nerve-quieting influence of the calm Pacific. Some of the children are "down South," in Missouri and Mississippi, sighing, we fancy, for the cool breezes that are supposed to be up North, not, we are obliged in truthfulness to say, always to be found at headquarters.

The vacation is quickly passing. June, with its roses and its graduates, has given place to July, that month so suggestive of a medley of patriotism, cheap oratory, canons and fire-crackers. Even August, with its droning, hot days hardly lags for a Seminary student, and, before fairly settled for vacation, September calls us back to books, the piano and the brush. What an army of school workers there are in these days of opportunity. Hope and expectation are big, even though there comes sinking of heart with the leave-taking and anxiety in the homes that

furnish the recruits. There is something of the good comradeship of the boys in blue among us of the army of peace, and so, with a little tightening of the hand-grasp, we give greetings to the seminary or college student who with us is struggling toward the heights of, if not worldly success, the best of womanly culture.

THE year that has so lately become a memory is considered one of the pleasantest and most prosperous of the school's history. The students, having come for a purpose, worked continuously with enthusiasm and earnestness. They were loyal to each other, to the school, and ever ready to extend a helping hand, to give sympathy in joy or sorrow, and this with little thought on the part of most of social position outside of school life.

We do not know of any institution where each pupil rests so entirely on herself for her position or her popularity. The young ladies who are the inheritors of hundreds of thousands neither ask nor expect favor, while the one who has not a penny is without honor only as she fails to merit it. The former are glad to be recognized for their own worth, while the latter scorn to be defeated when so generously encouraged.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION exerts an invaluable influence in the school. The meetings conducted by the Association Sabbath evenings have been well attended and full of interest. The society since its organization has always been represented by delegates and others at the State meetings, and these young women have brought back enthusiasm that has extended to all who have come under their influence. It is a pleasant thought that Christian young women in seminaries and colleges throughout the land are thus linked together in Christian work.

THE OREAD SOCIETY has been well officered and well managed during the past year. With that statement it goes without saying that good work has been done. An entertainment, at which a miscellaneous program was presented, was given at holiday time, and, later, two useful and interesting lectures, one on Rome by H. W. Ragan, and another on "Shakspeare's Characterization of the Abnormal," by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

Miss SLEE, through the proprietors of art stores and the influence of personal friends, particularly Mr. McFarland, of Davenport, obtained two or three art loans during the past year that were of real value to the studio pupil and a means of pleasure and culture for all who had an opportunity to study the pictures thus exhibited.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS. A PRIZE!

THE MT. CARROLL SEMINARY offers to place in the hands of every Principal of a Graded or Public High School in Illinois, one scholarship, covering a four years' course in this Institution (of the cash value of \$120), which he may give as a prize to the young woman who attains to the rank of the *best student, intellectually and morally*, giving promise of *superior excellence and usefulness*.

The President of the Seminary invites correspondence with Principals throughout the State who may be interested in this offer.

REPORT OF ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF MT. CARROLL SEMINARY IN "THE STANDARD" OF CHICAGO, JUNE 18.

Previous to the usual closing exercises of Mt. Carroll Seminary occurred three pleasant musical entertainments, the first being a song recital by Miss Dunshee, a graduate in the vocal course of the Conservatory. The others were a piano recital by pupils of Miss Bole, director of the instrumental department, and a vocal recital by the pupils of Mrs. Hazzan, director of the Conservatory of Music.

The exercises proper of anniversary week opened with an address delivered on Friday evening, June 5, before the Oread Society, by Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M.D., of Chicago. Dr. Stevenson was a former student at the Seminary, and her address was a greater pleasure for that reason. The evening was very unfavorable, but most of the society and school, with some other friends, greeted the speaker, who addressed them on "Shakespeare's Characterization of the Abnormal," citing Richard III. and Caliban, as physically deformed, but dwelling more at length upon distorted normal natures, the chief examples being Richard III., the Macbeths and Iago. The audience, though small, was unusually attentive and appreciative.

Rev. C. H. Moscrip, D.D., of Rockford, preached the baccalaureate sermon Sunday evening. His clear thought and earnest manner won the attention of the crowded house, and held it from the beginning to the close. We can have space but for a brief analysis. The text was in Matt. xv. 28: "O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee as thou wilt," etc.

Christ is the great conservator of force. In his interview with the Syrophœnician woman he seeks to bring that which was powerful in her feelings and character to its fullest growth. This was faith. As in so many other instances, so in this, he developed faith as the source of power.

Theme: *Faith the source of power.*

First—Faith removes life from evil surroundings.

1. By revealing the true character of the world. 2. Separating power of a high ideal. 3. Because of the conflict between good and evil in which it submits the heart to the good.

Second—Faith is a source of power in that it develops character. 1. By it the germ of the Christ-life is implanted in the soul. 2. By it harmony of soul is secured because it brings the powers and faculties of the soul into proportionate and harmonious activity. 3. Imparts energy.

Third—Faith moves God. 1. Through prayer. 2. Through God-directed activity.

The art department, under the efficient leadership of Miss L. M. Slee, gave a reception Monday afternoon which was a pleasant success. In the two hundred and fourteen entries on the catalogue one found evidence of the industry and enthusiasm brought to the work, while the large number of object and life studies displayed betrayed the direction of their efforts to be toward appreciation of and truth to nature rather than to immediate results. Many of the flower studies and still-life were arranged and executed in a manner decidedly above the usual average of amateur efforts in that line, as, for instance, Miss Wildy's "After the Ball," Miss Dunning's "Wild Sunflowers," in water color, and "Snowballs" and "Fleur de Lis" in oil.

Miss Parkinson (class of '91) carried off the palm, however. Her large water-color portrait, "Zoe," which greeted the writer as he entered the long suite of rooms devoted to the exhibit and filled with the animated crowd it had called together, had decided merit. In our judgment, it would not discredit the easel of many who stand well as professional portrait-painters in technic and life like qualities. In the long list of her work one notes with pleasure the "Marshal Neil Roses," the humorous but graceful "Nigger Heads," and many others showing ability, care-

ful training and good taste that may be considered as indicative of a future of no common order.

All in all, we thought there was evidence that the quotation from Ruskin on the catalogue was selected as expressing the underlying thought in their work. It was: "Painting, with all its technicalities, difficulties and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as a vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing."

With so much in the art-rooms that means hard work, with rumors of recitals and concerts and devotion to the musical art, the stranger naturally asks if there is room for other things—for the disciplinary drill of mathematics and languages, the broadening culture of science and history, the intellectual illumination of letters. But there *is* room for all of these, and more. There is the daily association with teachers of culture, refinement and Christian worth, in a school-home—a privilege of uncounted value, for it means conduct, manners, character. This thought comes to us with force as we listen to the essays and orations of the graduating class. The ethical element pervades all of the discourses; probably not an intended coincidence; nevertheless a significant fact—significant of the current of life, of the very atmosphere breathed at Mt. Carroll Seminary. The Commencement programme was as follows:

March, from Concert-Stuck (Weber)—Misses Chapman and Pottle (Juniors).

Anthem, Misses Hall and Dunshee, Messrs. Dunshee and Miles.

"Illinois Men"—Miss Coleman.

"Madre Del Sommo Amore" (Campana)—Misses S. Bole, Pottle and Hutton (Juniors).

"Evils of America"—Miss Heil.

Marche Heroique, Trio (Schubert)—Misses Saxton, Forrest and Lewis (Juniors).

"The Relation of Character to Leadership"—Miss Pfeiffer.

"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" ("Samson and Delilah"—Saint Saens)—Miss Dunshee.

"The Republic of San Marino"—Miss Richardson.

Hungarian Dances (Brahms)—Miss M. L. Bole and Miss Nase.

"The Founder of the British Empire in India"—Miss Bailey.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Benediction.

Miss Coleman, with the proper spirit for an Illinois girl, honors her State's heroes, who with dauntless bravery, unswerving persistency and cautious foresight became the chief instrument, under heaven, in saving the nation. Miss Coleman chooses well her theme, for no names are greater than Logan and Grant and Lincoln.

Miss Heil, with a melancholy that was quite Hebraic, recounted the evils that like noxious fungi have taken root upon our body politic. The Indian, the negro, capital and labor, the immigration of criminals and paupers, the liquor evil—these, and more, are the problems, the dangers, we have to face. With excellent art, with sentences crisp, compact and weighty, the speaker discussed her theme. She might have illumined her canvas with more rays of hope; but probably she chose the pessimist's coloring as an artist might the grays of a November day.

Miss Pfeiffer, in her introductory paragraph, says that "wealth gives power for a time, but character endures." With examples of the world's heroes, such as Luther, Washington, Lincoln, she justifies the assertion. When she is done there is no gainsaying her closing word, that "if America is to become the light of nations, her people must remember that the pedestal of greatness is character."

In a pleasing manner, Miss Richardson told us of the ancient, though to many unknown, history of San Marino. Her description of the tiny republic, the characteristics of its people, the commendable features of its govern-

ment, was excellent; and her words awakened in the listener a desire to see for himself the brave and sunny land.

Miss Bailey's estimation of Lord Clive was generous, yet impartial. She saw his faults; she recognized his virtues. In her judgment this man, so magnetic, so fearless, so prompt, saved to England its Indian empire. The writer enriched her paper with well-chosen quotations from the poet Browning.

The music of the programme was excellent. Each performer deserves a word of compliment; we must, however, limit our report to a mention of the name of Miss Dunshee, who, completing the course in vocalization, received a diploma. Judging from her fine rendition of Saint-Saens' music, it was well deserved.

Before the presentation of diplomas by Mrs. Shimer, Miss Joy addressed the class in words that will long be remembered—words of caution, advice, encouragement, ambition for, and prophecy of, their continued growth in usefulness and culture, both of heart and brain—words that made a noble climax to the evening's exercises.

Tuesday afternoon, the members of the Reunion Society gathered in the pleasant reception-rooms for an interchange of greetings. An interesting programme, literary and musical, was provided, which was happily carried out, notwithstanding several of those who were expected to participate were unable to be present. An especially pleasing feature was the letters received from students of other years, expressing their warm love for the Seminary home, and their longings to visit it once more, together with their experiences of the world.

The musical part of the programme was much enjoyed by all, and received its full share of enthusiasm. A delightful time was spent among the modern artists of Dresden and Munich, with Miss Ridgeway as guide. Papers upon "University Extension" and the "Social Outlook" led all into earnest thought, and demonstrated to the graduates those opportunities for work and culture which extend beyond the college course.

After a short business meeting, the members were invited to tea by Mrs. Shimer, and at the feast of good things congratulations upon the progress Alma Mater has made in all directions were exchanged.

In the evening the Conservatory Concert closed the exercises of anniversary week, and was attended and enjoyed by an unusually fine and appreciative audience. The programme opened with a chorus of sixteen young ladies with superior voices, who sang a merry boat-song with splendid effect. Miss Lewis followed with a Mazurka in A minor by Chopin, which showed careful study. The next number was a stirring song, "Orpheus with his Lute," by Sullivan, sung by Miss Pottle in a way that showed musical ability of much promise, and left a very pleasant impression on her audience. Then followed two piano duets by Gounod and Brahms, enjoyably played by Misses Kelly and Saxton. A beautiful vocal duet, "The Sunset," by A. Goring Thomas, was very pleasingly and artistically rendered by Misses Bole and Hutton. Miss Chapman then played the "Spinning Song" from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," a selection requiring much ability in execution, in which she displayed her thorough training. One of the most brilliant vocal numbers of the evening was a "Theme and Variations," sung by Miss Hatch in a style that won a hearty recall. Miss Saxton played Chopin's "Grand Funeral March" and an Etude in G flat, displaying fine musical feeling. Then followed a difficult Italian solo by Verdi, given by Miss Dunshee so pleasantly that she was obliged to repeat it. Miss Forrest played a beautiful composition of Chopin, Berceuse Op. 47. Miss Forrest has a clear, delicate touch, and plays with excellent taste and feeling, which her audience much enjoyed. A quartette, "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan, was sung by Misses Hall, Bole, Brownlee and Dunshee. This is a

composition full of beautiful harmonies, and was so well rendered as to be enthusiastically encored. Miss Nase then played a brilliant waltz by Wieniawoka, in her usual effective style. The last number was a Choral Scene from the "Fishermaiden Cantata," by Smart. This beautiful composition was rendered in a very spirited style by the young ladies of the Euterpe Club, and closed a programme which many of the audience said was only too short. * * *

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY RE-UNION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, 1891.

Waltz, A flat (Chopin)—Irene Chapman.

Letters and News from Former Students, read by Miss Hall, Class of '87, and Miss Richardson, Class of '91.

Piano Solo—Miss Rose Demmon, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

"A Few Moments with Modern Masters"—Miss Bonnie Ridgeway, Chicago, Ill.

Vocal Solo—Miss J. M. Hall, Elmira, N. Y.

Address—C. L. Hostetter, Esq., Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Piano Solo—Mrs. Mary Van Vechten Pinkney, Chicago, Ill.

Paper—Hannah Nichols, M.D., Thomson, Ill.

Expectation (Hoffman)—Misses Stevens, Brownlee and Shafer.

MR. W. R. HOSTETTER, MRS. NELLIE SHIRK RINEWALT,
President. Secretary.

We copy below programmes of Recitals given a short time before Anniversary Week:

VOCAL RECITAL BY EDNA B. DUNSHEE, CLASS OF '91.

"O Rest in the Lord" (Elijah)—(Mendelssohn).

Barcarolle (Schubert).

"The Shepherd" (Berg).

Piano Solo—*a.* Mazurka (Moszkowski); *b.* "La danse d'anitra" (Grieg)—Miss Jessie Pottle.

Vespers (Losti).

"Fan Cuille" (Meyerbeer).

"Gute Nacht," "Mailed" (Franz).

"Nightfall" (Cowen).

"Morning Dew" (Grieg).

Piano Trio—Marche Heroique (Schubert)—Misses Saxton, Forrest and Lewis.

"Or La Sullando" (Mercadante).

"Fear Not Ye" (Buck).

"Good Night" (Massenet).

Accompanists: Misses Bole and Shirk.

PIANO RECITAL BY MEMBERS OF MISS BOLE'S MUSIC CLASS.

Loure G Major (Bach)—Miss Kelly.

Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 4 (Schubert)—Miss Lewis.

Waltz from "Sylvia" (Delibes)—Miss Hiserodt.

Nocturne E flat (Cooper)—Miss Brownlee.

Sketch of Chopin's Life—Miss Pottle.

Waltz, Op. 64, No. 3 (Chopin)—Miss Lewis.

"Funeral March" and Etude G flat (Chopin)—Miss Saxton.

Waltz, Op. 69, No. 2 (Chopin)—Miss Pottle.

Berceuse, Op. 57 (Chopin)—Miss Forrest.

Waltz, Op. 34, No. 1 (Chopin)—Miss Chapman.

SONG RECITAL BY MEMBERS OF MRS. HAZZEN'S CLASS.

"The Violet," Duet (Reinecke)—Misses Stevens and Brownlee.

"The Silent World is Sleeping" (Buck)—Miss Mary Judson.

Reveries (Neidlinger)—Miss Edna Dunshee.

"Lovely Spring" (Coenen)—Miss Vilona Brownlee.

"Ave Maria" (Luzzi)—Miss Jessie Pottle.

"Sing Sing" (Gilchrist)—Miss Nellie Stevens.

Essay, "Music Before the Seventeenth Century"—Miss Edna Dunshee.

"He Loves Me" (Chadwick)—Miss Sarah Bole.

"Sancta Maria" (Faure)—Miss Grace Hutton.

Theme and Variations (Proch)—Miss Hatch.

Quartet (Sullivan)—Misses Hall, Bole, Brownlee and Dunshee.

Accompanists: Misses Z. Shirk and M. Bole.

WE direct attention to the advertisement of P. C. Lewis' Combination Pump. We have one in use and find it admirably adapted to doing all that is claimed for it. Every one who grows fruits, vegetables and flowers should have one of these spraying outfits.

PERSONALS.

Miss F. Topping is engaged for another year as the soprano singer of the First M. E. Church in Troy, N. Y. She has successfully filled several concert engagements during the past season.

The Misses Hobbs are to have a summer music school in Benton Harbor this season, during which there is to be a series of entertainments. Miss Strong is invited to play at one of these, and Miss Maud Meniffee is to be the reader.

Miss Fanny Barker has been re-elected to the place she has held since her graduation from the Ann Arbor University, in the East Saginaw High School.

Miss Margaret Fisher has had a successful year in Merom, Ind., where she has been in charge of the Music Department. She has been re-elected for the coming year.

Miss Margaret Winters, of the class of '90, is engaged for another year in the DuQuoin High School. Miss Hattie Shirk, of the same class, has been teaching in Clinton, Wis.

Miss Julia Dwire went to Tennessee with her father, a few years ago, and soon after entered the Columbia 'Athenæum, from which institution she has lately graduated.

Miss Alice Lichty has been teaching vocal music in Ashville, S. C. Miss Mary Lichty is connected with the Englewood Conservatory of Music as teacher of the Delsarte system of physical culture.

Miss Carrie Howard Woodward is living in Two Harbors, Minn. Her mother is with her. Her cousin Grace, who was with her in school, is now Mrs. George Stevens, and resides in Kingston, Wis.

Mrs. S. C. Brownlee has bought an orange grove in DeLand, Fla., and will make that place her home in the future. Her daughter, Vilona, is visiting with relatives in Illinois, expecting to return to Mt. Carroll Seminary in the fall.

Miss Abbie L. Bosworth sends pleasant words for school friends from her home in Elgin. Miss Bosworth has spent some time in Europe during the past year.

Miss Bessie Howe remains at home with her mother in Waukon, Iowa, and uses her spare time in teaching a music class.

Miss Martha Powell has been in Raleigh, N. C., at the Shaw University, as formerly. Her health, though far from firm, is better than for the past few years.

Miss Virginia Dox was called last winter to the Mexican Department of the Academy at Albuquerque, N. M., under the auspices of the N. W. E. C. She remains in charge of the Mexican Department and continues to use her pen in behalf of the poor people in whom she is interested.

Miss Laura Preston has been teaching music in Tuscaloosa College, Tuscaloosa, Ala., during the past season. She is to visit relatives in Kansas City when en route to Mt. Carroll.

Mrs. Hattie Hobart Carpenter still resides in Downer's Grove, Ill. She has a little girl eight years of age. She still adds to her home cares a class in music, and enjoys her busy life, as in the past.

Mrs. Edith Kenny Buell, with her husband and little ones, is living in Long Pine, Neb. She and family are soon to go to California for a time. Letters addressed to her at Sibley, Iowa—her mother's home—will always reach her. Mrs. Buell hopes to be among those who return to Reunion not many years hence.

Miss Hattie Shirk has been a teacher in the public school of Clinton, Wis., and is now spending her vacation in Mt. Carroll with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Rinewalt.

One of the former students sends a few words in regard to her school acquaintances which we quote: "Mrs. Maud George Harvey writes very happily of herself and family of two children. She still resides in the country, and is now living on a farm given her by her father. Mrs. Minnie Ballard Hockenberry lives in Rochelle, and enjoys somewhat better health than formerly. Miss Minnie Gale seems to enjoy some of the many advantages of living in the city. Aside from her busy life, she does much reading from the Public Library. She has induced her mother to move to Chicago, where they at present reside."

There was a quiet wedding in the M. E. Church last fall, and Miss Emma DeVoe, who came from New York some years ago to be educated in Mt. Carroll Seminary, became Mrs. Bigger. The good wishes of her teachers and schoolmates followed her as she went to her new home in Rochelle.

Mrs. Mary E. Webb Lichty sends to Reunion friends a pleasant description of a late trip to Washington with her husband, who was in attendance upon the American Medical Society, convened in that city. Mrs. Lichty's hospitable home is at 115 South Third Street, Rockford, Ill.

Miss Mary Calkins disappointed her many friends in Mt. Carroll by not being present and singing at Reunion as expected. They hope to be able to welcome her when another June brings the children home again. Miss Calkins has been visiting her sister at Aberdeen, Dak., during the past season.

Miss L. Graper has not been as strong and well as her friends wish that she might be, but she has continued her music practice when health would permit. Her home is now No. 19 N. Cal. Avenue, Chicago.

Elder Powell and his estimable wife were known to many of the Seminary friends in the years that are gone. As is remembered, the former passed away some time ago; the latter has been an invalid for months, confined to her home in Balston Spa, N. Y., where she is tenderly cared for by her sister and nieces.

Four of the Seminary girls of other days, without previous plan, met at the Seminary early in July—Miss Eastman, home in Quebec; Misses Claywell and Fisher, of Mt. Carroll, and Miss Elder, of Iowa. Misses Eastman and Fisher are teachers, the former in a public school and the latter in a private college. Misses Claywell and Elder represent business interests, the former being one of the very few insurance agents among women, and the latter holding a place not common among women in an Iowa bank.

Mrs. Marie Plattenburgh Leighton responds to the request, "Write of yourself," by saying: "I think I shall just follow the dictates of desire and write as I have meant to for months, not hoping you can find anything in my letter but for old ties' sake. Of course you have heard of our joy, our little California blossom, who is such a bonny, pink and healthy lass that we feel our cup runneth over, and all day long is filled with gladness. Miss Cooley and Miss Merrett have brought a great deal of pleasure into our home by their bright presence and friendship. I regret exceedingly the farewell in June to be given Miss Cooley, who does not expect to return. Minnie Leighton Varney has two lovely boys, and when the Seminary admits boys there will be none there handsomer than her black-eyed laddies." The address of Mrs. Leighton is 1523 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rev. J. Phillips and family spent some days at the Seminary early in July. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips most cordially gave them greeting, and included in their welcome the three bright children who complete the family. Mr. Phillips is much improved in health, and is about to decide from among the several openings as to a future field of labor.

Mrs. Ara Ingalls Morgan is using her artistic skill in dressmaking and her mental training in carrying on an extensive business in shopping and dressmaking in Chicago. Though applied differently from what, perhaps, was the school-girl plan, she finds all her seminary training useful in her chosen occupation. If her friends desiring her services will address her at 666 West Adams street, they will receive prompt attention.

Rev. E. Wells, who was Mr. Phillips' successor as pastor of the Baptist Church in Mt. Carroll, and who has been teaching in Benedict College since leaving Illinois, has lately accepted a call from a Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., and entered at once upon his labors.

In a report of the Cedar Valley Seminary Commencement, Osage, Iowa, as given in a late *Standard*, we find: "Special mention should be made of the music, which was under the direction of Miss Mabel Abernethy, and which added in no small degree to the interest of each evening's exercises."

Some of the Seminary "boys" have received merited honors lately. J. W. Seymour has been transferred from Cairo to Chicago by the Illinois Central, where he is Superintendent of the Chicago Division of that road.

V. S. Ferguson, of Sterling, is one of the worthy Senators of Illinois.

A testimonial reception was tendered in May to Hon. H. H. C. Miller by the citizens of Evanston in recognition of services rendered as president of the village. An immense audience greeted him, and Evanston's most cultured men and women sought to honor their faithful, efficient leader. All who knew the youth in his school life can readily believe that he has proven to be "a Christian gentleman whose atmosphere is well defined and salutary," who merits praise for his "loyalty and friendship," and for his help in all "higher activities."

From a private letter from Miss Elia Campbell, written in Ka-yiu-chu, China, we quote: "It was most enjoyable at Swatow resting and becoming acquainted with the missionaries, but my brother had succeeded, after many vain attempts, in renting a Chinese house up here. So, three weeks after landing, on Thanksgiving Day, we came here in a native Hakkah boat. It took us ten days to come one hundred and sixty miles, seven of us living during that time under a mat roof, about nine feet by fifteen, sleeping in the bottom of the boat. The house we live in is the upstairs of a store—the only habitable part for foreigners—and consists of four small rooms. There is a window at each end of the house, but no ceiling, and I do not think I could make you realize how completely shut in we are."—"I study four or five hours a day on the language. If we had but a Hakkah Grammar and Dictionary, it would simplify matters." Miss Campbell's address is Swatow, China. We hope the old friends will cheer her in her work by frequent letters from her native land.

Miss Emma Myers, who has been teaching vocal music in Howard College, Tenn., writes: "I am getting wedded to my work." Miss Myers was unable to take part, as expected, at Reunion this June.

Mrs. Clara White Robinson sends greetings from her home in Greenville, Ill. Her little Ward and Clara often speak of what they call "Mamma's Seminary."

Kind words of remembrance have been received from Miss Mabel Abernethy, who has been teaching in the school at Osage, Iowa, of which her father is president.

Miss Angie Benton writes from Denver, Col.: "I am still in the cycle business, in a branch house which the Overman Wheel Company has established here, of which Mr. Miles, my sister Emma's husband, is manager."—"It is a great regret to me that I have for so long lost all knowledge of the old friends, and if there are any here I would be glad to know of it."

Miss Fanny Midaugh sends her annual greetings from Ogden, Utah, and writes: "So great comes my desire to be with you every year when June comes, and my inability to do so causes such an oppressive and weighty feeling, that it is long after the exercises are over before the feeling ceases to exist. I can not help but picture the busy, bustling throng of these days, and wish myself in it."

Miss Helen Eacker has been in charge of the Delphos (Kan.) schools for some time past, and fitting private pupils for college. She took part in the State Teachers' Convention last Christmas time, by furnishing a paper on "Growth of Language." Miss Eacker is devoted to her profession. She attends State and National Conventions, and this summer expects to add to her trip to Toronto a few weeks' study at Martha's Vineyard.

Miss Andrea Hofer writes from No. 84 Twenty-fifth street, Chicago, in answer to a request to take part at Reunion: "It is very kind to ask me, and to accept would be indeed a pleasure, but the early summer, so far as I know now, will be spent in the East, in Toronto, Boston, New York. I am doing the active editorial work on *The Kindergarten*, and find myself full of work and projects, so much that I can hardly even offer to send a paper to be read by proxy."

Miss Margaret Powell, teacher in the Ottawa (Kan.) public schools, writes: "The temperance people of this place are anticipating another skirmish with the liquor party. Last year, when we were threatened with an O. P. shop, the citizens met, appointed a committee to keep an eye on things, subscribed twenty-five hundred dollars for possible law suits, rolled up their sleeves and waited. Several liquor men from abroad decided that Ottawa was not the place for them. On one occasion some of the stuff was landed here, and a building hired to sell it in. As it was being hauled up the alley, the committee met it. When the driver alighted, some of them argued gently with him, but so forcibly he couldn't get back to his wagon. Some others unhitched the horse, turned the wagon around, took it back to the depot, and Ex-Governor Anthony shipped it back to K. C. in his own name. Before the summer was over, it was positively unsafe for a strange man to remain in town ten minutes without declaring his intentions; for that committee would hound him until it found him out, and many suspicious looking characters were hauled up to see if they had any connection with original package shops. I have about made up my mind that if the people of a town insist on not having saloons, they needn't have them. There have been none in Ottawa for nearly thirteen years."

Miss Hallie Metcalf writes from her home in Washington, D. C. (435 Florida Ave.), in regard to the Reunion this year: "It would afford me much pleasure to be numbered among the Seminary visitors, but it is impossible to be there. Had we remained in Iowa I should have made a great effort to attend the exercises, but am too far away now to admit of so doing. I can say, however, that I look forward with very pleasant anticipation to that time when I will visit my former home and then find a way or make one to reach Mt. Carroll. The year I spent with you, as I look back upon it, sometimes seems more like a dream than a stern reality, yet the teachers and students I claim as friends can never be forgotten. I am delighted with Washington, but who is not? At present the city is in its glory, and one must search far and wide to find more beautiful parks, private grounds, avenues and thoroughfares."

Miss Rose Weinlander has had a successful year as teacher in Iowa.

In a letter from a patron we find: "My wife, who is unable to write on account of illness, desires me to thank you for your kindness to her little daughter, and to say that she now more than ever is satisfied that Mt. Carroll Seminary is a most desirable home for young girls."

Misses G. and F. Leonard are still living at 154 Washington street, Cambridgeport, Mass., leading happy, busy, useful lives, and dispensing hospitality with rare tact and courtesy.

Miss Caroline White is living in her childhood home in Delta, N. Y. The sisters, who for so many years helped to make it the home to which she gladly turned in her vacations, have passed away. A companion shares her home with her, and her brother and family, in whom she is greatly interested, are living near.

Mrs. Nias and daughter are pleasantly situated at Wellesley, Mass. Joy, when East, spent some days at the college, and was delightfully entertained as their guest at Stone Hall, where Mrs. Nias is in charge.

Miss S. L. Hamblen became Mrs. Gast, last July, and went to Europe on her wedding tour. After traveling for some time in Germany, they went to Florence, where both studied voice culture with the celebrated teacher Vanucinni. During the spring they traveled in Italy and then went to London. It is their purpose to return to Florence for the coming winter. Mrs. Gast is delighted with Florence and her instruction. She has met a number of friends during her travels, and made many agreeable acquaintances. In an interesting letter lately received, she writes of her school days in Mt. Carroll as among the happiest of her early life.

Miss J. Hattie O'Neal has continued as principal of the Leaf River public school during the past year. Of her former Seminary friends she writes: "I am unable to give you any recent knowledge, but hope for them the best of life's sunshine, the least of its shadows, and to those of this number who may share in the Reunion I wish you would extend my best wishes; of myself I can only say, I am busy in my chosen field—the school—enjoying it more each year, and finding more to do and indulging in the hope that there may be well-ripened wheat in the sheaves I bring to the final garner."

Miss Ellen Eastman has been in charge of the grammar school in Crystal Lake, Ill., since her graduation in '89. In a recent letter she writes: "I have a very pleasant position here, and have been re-elected for the coming year. But if you think I mean by pleasant position one involving light responsibility and work, let me explain by saying I have forty boys and girls, between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, averaging about thirteen and a half years, or possibly fourteen, and I know young America reaches the typical stage then, if ever."

Mrs. Florence Bailey Farnsworth, in a pleasant letter to Mrs. Shimer, among other things says: "I have been thinking so much to-day about the busy times we used to have in April and May, and as the loved faces seemed to come up before me, I thought how much I would like to see the home of my childhood and the school that mingled its duties with almost all my girlhood. But were I there to-day how fully would I realize time's changes in the absence of those who used to seem almost a part of the institution. I think so fondly of the patient teachers whose influence I have felt through the years that have seemed to pass so quickly." Mrs. Farnsworth's address is 1229 Bales avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Hannah L. Nichols, M.D., was another of the students who contributed to the pleasure of listeners at Reunion. Dr. Nichols was so devoted to her profession she could not remain to share the hospitality of the occasion extended to all old students by Mrs. Shimer in an invitation to tea. Earnest and strong, as in her school days, she gives promise of continued growth as a woman and physician.

Miss Bonnie Ridgeway, now of Lake View, Chicago, returned from Europe, a few weeks since, in answer to a message informing her of the serious illness of her sister. The sister is now better, and Miss Ridgeway is planning

to teach drawing and German this coming year. She helped to make Reunion pleasant by her presence and warm greeting after her three years' absence abroad. Although so much enjoying the beauties of Europe, she is interested in her school home, which she pronounces "one of the prettiest places she has ever seen."

Mrs. Mary Van Vechten Pinkney, of Chicago, delighted her many school friends by being one of the daughters to come home in June. The friends found in her the ripened, cultured woman of which her early days gave promise. The same might be said of Miss Blanche Strong, who visited Alma Mater a little earlier. Miss Strong has spent some time abroad since in Mt. Carroll before, and there, as in her own country, has been using all means at command for well-rounded development. Miss Strong is now studying with Mr. Sherwood, who gives her great encouragement by openly recognizing her musical ability and artistic skill.

Miss Clara Ferguson, with her usual energy, is moving along the line of progress. In a recent letter, she expresses the determination that life shall bring "improvement rather than retrogression." She filled a number of engagements this spring in different places, and is again in charge of the music at the summer school in Fayette, Ia.

Miss Mary Hofer remains in Chicago as Mr. Tomlin's assistant.

Through Mr. J. Bonham, we learn of Nellie and Florence, his daughters. The former taught in the Chicago public school after leaving till her marriage; the latter lately graduated from the Baptist Missionary Training-school in Chicago, and is now engaged as teacher for the coming year in a colored school in Houston, Tex. Two other daughters of Mr. Bonham are successful teachers in the Indian University near Muscogee, I. T.

DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON was a very welcome visitor at the Seminary when she responded to an invitation of the Oreads to give their annual lecture, Anniversary Week. She was in early years one of the Seminary students, and has since led a most active life. It was a matter of much surprise that she held in memory so many of her associates and the incidents of her girlhood days. Dr. Stevenson is now a fine-looking woman, with strong, vigorous mind and cordial manners. We copy from the *Woman's Journal* of some months past the following:

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

The recognition and successes of women physicians are matters of special pride to the *Woman's Journal*, which holds close relations to the first woman medical graduate in America; and it is pleasant to find in the *Lady's Pictorial*, an English magazine, the following tribute to Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who went abroad in May and is now on her way home:

"Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago, whose portrait we have the pleasure of producing, arrived in Manchester the 23d, on her way to the International Medical Congress in Berlin, in order to visit our local hospitals, especially St. Mary's. Dr. Stevenson is well known in Europe, having visited London and Paris on several previous occasions for the purpose of investigating the various methods employed in hospitals, etc. Few American ladies have done more in their own country, or in such an unobtrusive manner, to promote the interests of female medical students. She was the first woman ever placed on the staff of a public hospital and the first admitted to the American Medical Association. She now holds the Chair of Obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College, and is the attending physician at the Cook County Hospital and at the Women's and Children's as well as the Woman's Hospital. Dr. Stevenson possesses very unusual mental gifts, and had she devoted herself to journalism, would have undoubtedly made a wide reputation in that direction. She is a leading spirit in the Fortnightly Club in Chicago, and there is sure to be a crowded house when her name is on the list as the speaker of the evening. Her last paper, on 'Shakespeare's Characterization of Abnormal Conditions,' created great interest and much discussion in literary circles. She represents the 'Queen Isabella Association,' which has been organized in connection with the Columbian Exhibition, which will be held in Chicago in 1893 to commemorate the discovery of America and the Queen of Spain's share in it."

Marriages reported since our last announcement:

Miss Harriet Halteman to Mr. J. B. Merideth. Home, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Miss Elizabeth DeWolf to Mr. George A. Fiske. Home, Delivan, Wis.

Miss Nettie Irene Gilbert to Mr. E. P. Hathaway. Home, Wheaton, Minn.

Miss Flora Keith to Mr. Robert Newton. Home, Jerseyville, Ill.

Miss Emma DeVoe to Mr. George Biggers. Home, Rochelle, Ill.

Miss Ella Campbell's letter for Reunion came too late for that occasion, and almost too late to mention in THE OREAD. As she has many friends among the readers of the paper, we quote from her letter. She says: "Though my greeting must pass over miles of land and water before it reaches you, I trust somewhat, at least, of the warmth with which it starts may be retained. I send most cordial greeting to the Faculty and the Alumnæ, and join with them in welcoming the 'new girls.' I feel very thankful that God brought me safely through all perils of the deep to my desired haven in China, and after a six months' residence I can say that I was never happier in my life than I am now. To be sure, the darkness of heathenism surrounding us is terrible, but to feel that God has given me health and strength to study the language, with promise of being able to speak deliverance to these captives of Satan, I ask no greater blessing in this life except that my work may be such as God can own and bless. . . . My home is with my brother's family. Doubtless some of you remember his wife as Jennie Wortman. I wish you could renew her acquaintance as the mother of four bright children. She wishes to be remembered to all.

"Our work is among the Hakkas, the Scotchmen of China. They are superior in intellect to most of the Chinese, and the Hakkah women never bind their feet. Please do not forget this people; you are sure to hear good news of them in the years to come."

POLITE SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Mrs. Annie R. White. Published by L. P. Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.

This book is what its subject announces, a complete compendium of information upon all topics classified under the head of "Etiquette."

The book is gracefully written, and while instructing as to outward forms, plainly shows that the manners of the real gentleman or gentlewoman have a foundation in principles dependent upon the better elements of the individual. We commend it to the young.

WHAT IS "THE BURLINGTON."

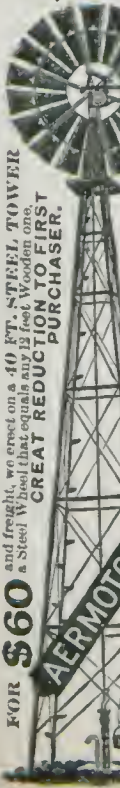
The "Burlington System" has long been a household word all over the United States for that net-work of first-class railroads which radiates from Chicago over Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and acquired a justly earned fame as the great route East and West. "The Burlington" is the *nom de plume* of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, the latest addition to the "Burlington System," being the link which connects 6,000 miles of railroad with Minneapolis and St. Paul and the rapidly growing empire lying north and west of those cities. In its construction no expense has been spared to secure a road-bed unequaled for solidity and smoothness, and an equipment unrivaled for elegance and comfort, enabling unsurpassed time to be made, insuring travelers prompt connections in all the principal cities. Its advent into the railroad world compelled at once shorter time and better accommodations on the competing lines, notwithstanding which it remains par excellence the best and quickest line from all Northwestern points to Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. For tickets and all information apply to any railroad ticket agent, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent "The Burlington," St. Paul, Minn.

45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
6,268 sold in '90
20,000 will be sold in '91

THESE FIGURES TELL THE STORY OF THE EVER-GROWING, EVER-GOING, EVERLASTING Steel AERMOTOR Where one goes others follow, and "WE TAKE THE COUNTRY"

This unprecedented success is due to:
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Hoping that the Superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain, very truly yours,
F. A. W. SHIMER.

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To further aid in the elevation of the common schools of the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give *tuition free* in the entire *Teachers' Course* to one student from each county in the Northwest, and to one student from each township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the county in which they reside, who will give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good, or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the Institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. Candidates are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age; 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons; 3d, to board in the Institution under the special supervision of the Principal; 4th, to prove, on acquaintance, that they deserve the favors offered.

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Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this Institution is known, hence it is an exceptional thing for one of our graduates who desires a place to be long without one, the demand upon us for teachers frequently exceeding the supply.

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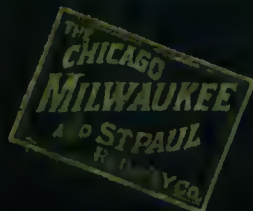
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Miss Laura Holland, Carbondale, Ill.

We might fill pages of the OREAD with names, but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintances of our financial manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

EXPENSES.

Our patrons, in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in our bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding-school, neglect to consider one or two important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do try to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many thing that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils, in case of sickness, are treated by the resident physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family have been ill for any length of time are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in avoiding the spread of contagious diseases. In the thirty-nine years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread throughout our Institution. The experience of five years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in our Seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using the sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?



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